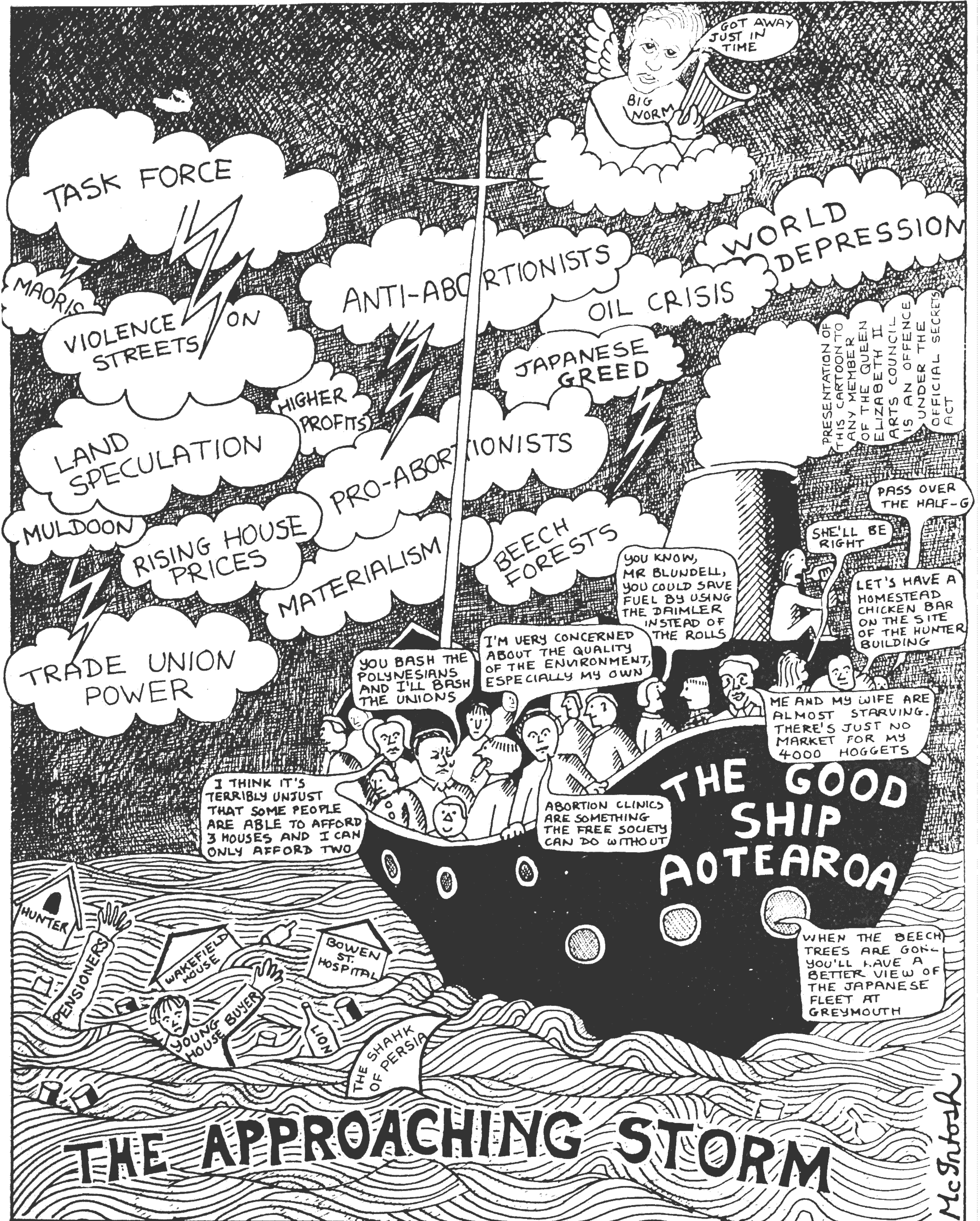


# SALIENT

Victoria University Students Newspaper

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## People want houses not — Homestead Chickens

Many people feel that the forth-coming local body elections are a waste of time because no matter which way the voting goes very little real progress will be made. However, some change can be brought about on specific issues, and the Wellington Hospital Board is a clear example.

For years, the Board has pursued a dubious development plan of buying up properties wherever it can. It now owns over 100 properties, and acts as one of the worst landlords in Wellington. The Tenants' Protection Association has had a large number of complaints against the Board, including keeping houses empty for months on end during a housing shortage.

The most recent incident concerns the new Homestead Chicken Bar in Adelaide Road, Newtown. This is built on Hospital Board land, which has been zoned "Public Medical" since 1969. The Board rented out three houses there until recently when they were approached by Homestead Foods, a branch of Watties with an "attractive offer". That's how the Board's Deputy Secretary described the proposal to lease the land to Homestead for five years, with right of renewal, at \$2,700 a year.

Homestead Foods agreed to destroy the houses and remove the rubble. The fact that this would cost three families their homes did not worry the Hospital Board at all, so they set about evicting the tenants in a brutal, intimidatory fashion.

First they ordered the families out without any alternative accommodation. One tenant continued to pay rent, and the Board continued to accept it, meaning that a further month's notice had to be given each time. Eventually the Hospital Board tried to obtain a court order to remove this tenant.

By this stage, Homestead was using a bulldozer to demolish the other two houses. One wall just happened to fall on the occupied house and the bulldozer blade just happened, quite by accident we're sure, to pass through its pantry wall, cutting off the water, gas and electricity.

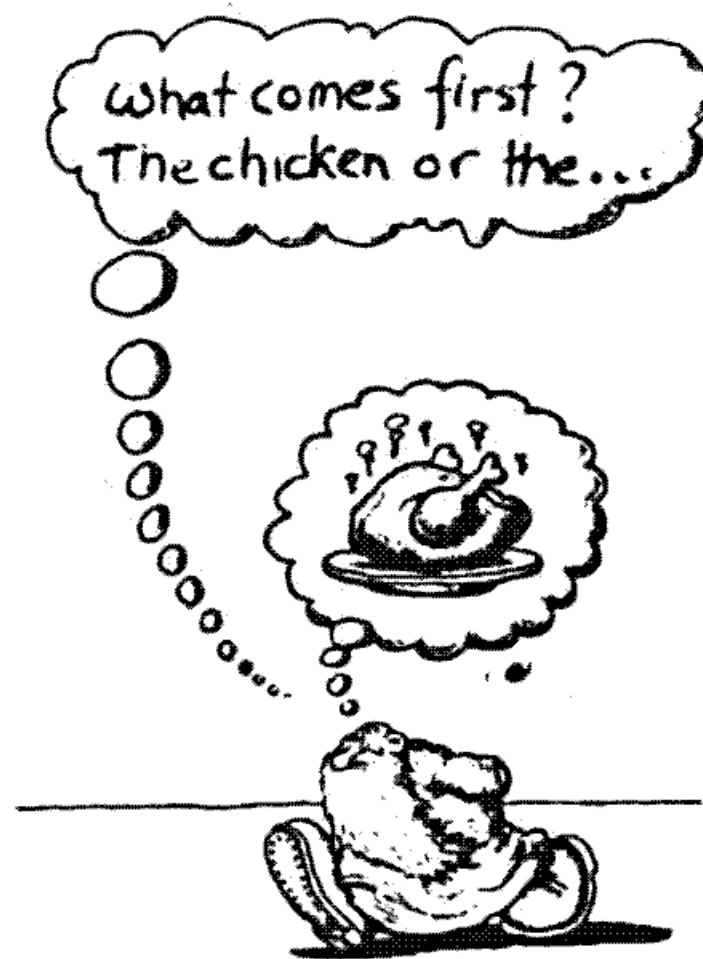
The tenant, by this time, was thoroughly frightened by the eviction attempts, since Hospital Board employees called on her to say the house was now very dangerous. She was finally able to obtain a state house, so Homestead Foods could go ahead with their latest "chicken bar".

Last Tuesday, September 24, the chicken bar's opening day was marked with a picket by TPA members, Labour Party Council candidates and others. A leaflet was distributed calling on residents to boycott the chicken bar.

The main intention of the demonstration was to point out the Hospital Board's sick priorities, in concerning itself

with money at the expense of people. It is hardly showing concern for health when it evicts tenants in order to be a party to selling unhealthy take-away style food. The board has lost sight of its community welfare and health objectives in this misguided attempt to finance its empire building.

For some time, the Hospital Board has contained a majority of "Citizens" candidates. The Labour Party's policy is opposed to the present ruthless expansion. Voting out the present Hospital Board may be one way to improve the housing situation in Wellington.



## The landlords gang

Early in September, Tenants' Protection Association was approached by the tenants of an Aro Street flat. They claimed that the landlord of their property had broken an agreement about payment of the electricity bill. When the tenants moved into the flat they agreed to pay a rental of \$38 weekly, including all electricity and gas charged.

However the landlord was now claiming that he said he would only pay the bill up to \$22 and the tenants of this one flat would have to pay the rest. The tenants pointed out that the landlord had never mentioned anything about \$22 when they initially took the place, that the meter recorded the usage of three flats, and so they would be paying for all the other tenants' electricity.

TPA saw the premises and noted that they were sub-standard. The tenants were advised to file a rent appeal, to refuse to pay the landlord's electricity bill and to sit tight. Meanwhile TPA contacted the City Council building inspectors and the MED and prepared to see what the landlord would do.

Things were relatively quiet for a week. But the tenant, a university student, did not want a great deal of hassle with the approach of finals, so he gave the landlord fair and proper notice that he would be vacating the flat.

On TPA advice he also told the landlord that the \$60 bond the landlord was

holding could be considered as part of the last fortnights' rent and this would mean he would only get a further \$16 from the tenant. (Concerning the bond the landlord had actually breached the Rent Appeal's Act by failing to give written notice of how the bond would be returned.)

The landlord must have been pretty enraged by the tenant's statement for his son and four goons visited the tenant at night, kicked their door and demanded entry. The landlord's gang by sheer intimidation forced the tenants to pay the two weeks rental and implied that their bond would not be returned. On the day the tenants were to quit the place the landlord again returned in the company of a little fat lady who described herself variously as a lawyer and the landlord's secretary. They warned the tenants to be out by midnight or they would be thrown out. TPA anxious to speak to the landlord about these incidents rang his home. His wife said that both her husband and her son were out, and she wasn't going to waste time talking about these "rotten" tenants.

When the landlord finally arrived at the tenants flat they were greeted by a sizeable group of the tenants friends and TPA workers. With the odds against them they grudgingly surrendered the bond.

## What you can do for T.P.A.

Usually a headline like the above heralds a plea for money. Well, we won't disappoint you this time. The Tenants' Protection Association is very short of funds to carry out their latest plans. But just as urgently, TPA needs volunteer helpers for all the added work that has to be carried out to do something about the present dismal housing situation.

At a recent meeting, the association formed itself into a number of committees to organise the different facets of their work. They now need people willing to be called on to assist with the running of the office (telephone duty etc); helping tenants present rent appeals; general casework; research into housing problems, raising finance in the community, publishing and social activities. All this in addition to the direct action tactics of picketing, protests and sit-ins for which it's always useful to have names to call on.

If throughout the year you've read about the doings of TPA and wondered what you could do to help, and if you find any of the above activities interesting or at least want more information, call at 48 Aro Street or the Salient Office, or phone 552606. TPA's postal address is c/- P.O. Box 11160.

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# Share war

Last year shareholders of the New Zealand Insurance Company overwhelmingly defeated a resolution calling on the company to cease its activity in South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories of South Africa. The anti-apartheid shareholders went down by three and a half million votes to twenty thousand, but the mover of the motion to withdraw, Christchurch City Councillor Nancy Sutherland, promised to return to this year's Annual General Meeting of NZI.

Four hundred shareholders were present at the 1973 meeting. This year only about 120 turned up, including 15 opponents of the company's operations in Southern Africa. The anti-apartheid shareholders had come to ask the company a series of questions about its operations in South Africa and Rhodesia, because the company had refused to provide any information on this subject at the 1973 meeting.

If any of the shareholders present believed that large corporations in New Zealand are democratically run by their shareholders, the meeting would have come as an unpleasant surprise. Before the meeting anti-apartheid supporters distributing leaflets protesting at NZI's operations in Southern Africa were water-bombed from an office on the top floor of the company's building. Company officials rushed downstairs to apologise, but the hostile attitude shown by the would-be bomber on the top floor was displayed by the company's directors once the meeting got under way.

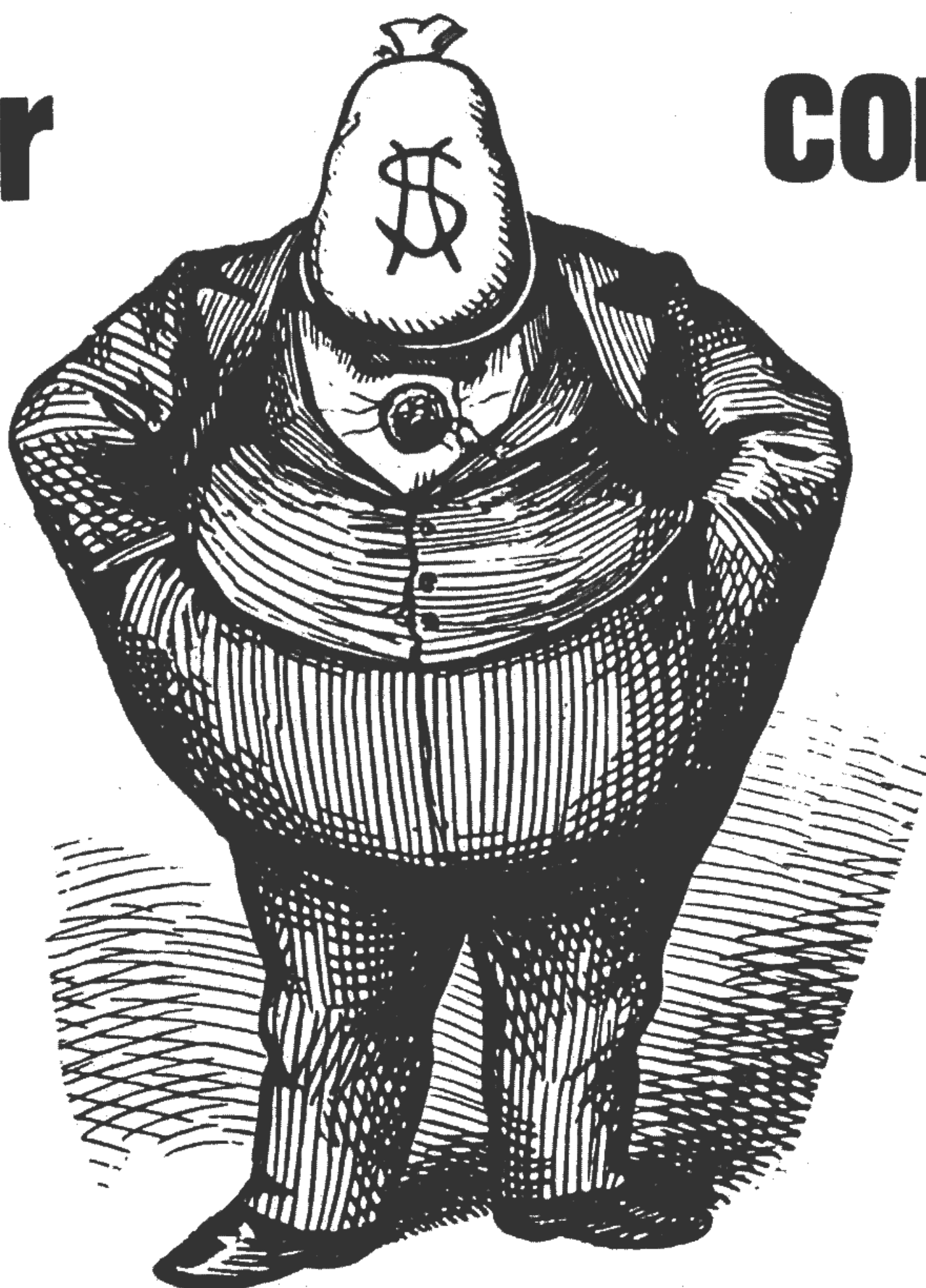
Presenting the directors' annual report, the Chairman of NZI, Mr D. H. Steen, said that the company's executive had been presented with a list of 17 questions about its Southern African operations the previous week.

The subject of NZI's operations in Southern Africa was "thoroughly aired" at last year's meeting, said Mr Steen, and "there would be no point going over the same ground." Some of the questions asked would require reference to NZI's part-owned company in South Africa. But, he added, reasonable requests in writing for information would receive answers from the company.

"Reasonable requests" did not include any information about management or staffing of NZI (South Africa), according to Mr Steen. And he failed to mention that "reasonable requests" from shareholders for information about NZI (SA) had been turned down at the 1973 meeting.

Having refused to answer the anti-apartheid shareholders' written requests at the meeting, Steen went on to proudly make a number of assertions about NZI's Southern African operations.

He said that the company was fully satisfied that its non-European staff in South Africa are "remunerated at levels commensurate with or above local standards", that it was in the best interests of the company and of its non European employees in South Africa to continue



its interests in NZI(SA), and that the company had not acted illegally through its interests in Rhodesia.

Alick Shaw, International Vice President of NZUSA, then spoke to the directors' report. He pointed out that while the company considered many of the anti-apartheid shareholders' questions to be a matter of internal policy (i.e. matters to be kept secret from shareholders), the issues raised in the questions were a matter of concern to people in New Zealand and throughout the rest of the world.

He pointed out that the company's Annual Report, had listed Windhoek the capital of Namibia (Southwest Africa) as one of the South African cities in which NZI (SA) had an office. "I don't know if NZI considers itself to be above the World Court, the United Nations and the New Zealand Government, because all these bodies accept that Namibia is not part of South Africa." Namibia was ruled by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate. The South African racist regime has refused to obey UN and World Court decisions ordering it to give up its control of Namibia.

"If Mr Steen and the board of NZI are unwilling to tell shareholders what they're paying their non-white employees in South Africa and Rhodesia, then what have they got to hide?" asked Shaw. "Could it be because the company is paying them less than the Minimum Effective Level wage?"

Why is the company unwilling to tell shareholders if Africans, Coloureds, Asians and Europeans in South Africa pay different premiums for life insurance with NZI (SA), continued Shaw. Could it be because non-whites have to pay considerably more to insure their lives?

"Is the chairman (who is a member of the board of NZI(SA)) afraid to tell us if he has been to Rhodesia in the last two years?" Shaw asked. If he is keeping a watching brief on the company's Rhodesian activities, is he doing so within the law of New Zealand, Shaw went on, adding that it is illegal under NZ law for a company or an individual to transfer funds to and from the illegal regime of Rhodesia.

Shaw warned the meeting that the writing was on the wall for companies which continue to invest in apartheid. He pointed out that the churches in New Zealand are beginning to take an interest

in companies like NZI and its fellow insurer in apartheid South British, and are starting to ask questions about the morality of their activities. "If the directors are happy to see the company continue its immoral operations in Southern Africa, he concluded, "then the directors could at least tell us the extent of the company's immorality."

Shaw's speech was interrupted at several points by cries of "shut up" and "rubbish" from several other shareholders. But it was noticeable that only one supporter of the company's operations in Southern Africa tried to answer the anti-apartheid shareholders' arguments.

An elderly shareholder got up and told the meeting that Rhodesia's problems had all been caused by "Harold Wilson and his socialistic government" in Britain. Why don't these students worry about trade unions breaking the injunctions law in New Zealand, he proclaimed, and then proceeded to denounce the New Zealand Labour Government for "breaking every promise it made before the last elections". Finally Steen interrupted and told him to keep off politics.

A minor shareholder, Mr Joris de Bres, congratulated the directors for not taking any notice of the anti-apartheid shareholders because they are only a small group of people. He also congratulated the company for ignoring the voice of international opinion on Southern Africa as expressed by the United Nations, and for ignoring the rights of the African people. Mr de Bres concluded: "I want to congratulate you for making your position clear."

The directors looked pretty uncomfortable throughout Mr de Bres' sarcastic remarks. They looked even more uncomfortable when Mrs Nancy Sutherland, a substantial shareholder, spoke to the Annual Report.

Mrs Sutherland said she couldn't believe that the directors had given no further consideration to the anti-apartheid shareholders' questions at the 1973 meeting. "Is it true," she asked, "that you gave no further consideration to the probability that there might be a change of heart by the company on the side of humanity?"

Steen muttered in reply that such questions were under constant consideration.

"From a humanitarian point of view as well as a financial point of view?" asked

Mrs Sutherland.

"I'm not prepared to say any more than that these matters are under consideration," replied Steen.

Another minor shareholder, David Cuthbert, asked the directors a further series of questions on the company's Southern African operations. But all Steen was prepared to say in reply was that the company had not deliberately attempted to suggest that Windhoek was a South African city in its Annual Report.

After Steen's constant refusal to answer questions about NZI's operations in South Africa, and Rhodesia, one young shareholder was moved to comment that Steen didn't seem to know much about the company's affairs.

"I don't like your tone, young man," replied Steen, and the questioner was shouted down by the majority of the other shareholders.

Further questions followed about the profitability of NZI (SA)'s operations in Rhodesia, and whether New Zealand shareholders got any sort of return from NZI (SA)'s Rhodesian operations.

Steen replied that he didn't know if the Rhodesian operation made a profit.

"Well," asked Cuthbert, "if there was a loss how was it covered?"

"I'm not prepared to go into it," replied Steen who, you will remember, is a director of NZI (SA) as well as chairman of NZI.

Against the opposition of the anti-apartheid shareholders the company's Annual Report and Accounts were finally adopted. The meeting proceeded to the election of three directors. Steen, Mr N.L. Ross and Sir Woolf Fisher all offered themselves for re-election.

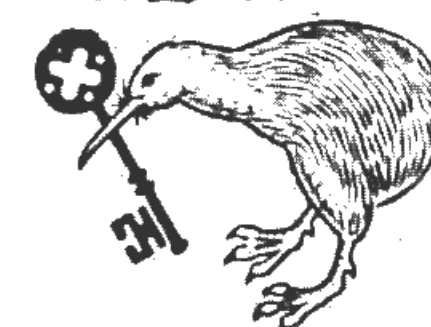
Just before Ross was re-elected, Mr de Bres asked him if he wasn't going to be overtaxed in taking on the position as Ross was a director of thirty odd other companies.

"I'm the best judge of that," snapped Ross in reply. The question could have been put to Mr Steen too, because he is a director of 17 other companies (Chairman of six of them and deputy chairman of two of them). Sir Woolf Fisher is only a director of five other companies.

The anti-apartheid shareholders' protest votes against the Annual Report and the re-elected directors of course failed to make any impression when the votes were counted. But while they appeared to be a very small group at the meeting, the future of NZI's Southern African operations doesn't look very bright.

Earlier this year the National Anti-Apartheid Committee presented the Presbyterian Church with a lengthy submission urging the church to use its investments and business with NZI and business with NZI and South British to press for the companies' withdrawal from Southern Africa. The case against NZI and South British investment in apartheid is at present under consideration by both the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and a decision on these churches' investments in the companies is expected by the end of the year.

The churches do not have enough economic pull in either company to direct the companies' activities, but especially in the case of South British they do sufficient business to make the company directors sit up and take notice. In future the directors of these companies will have to start answering questions about their Southern African operations, and start listening to their shareholders' advice.



Mr D.H. Steen, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Zealand Insurance Company.

# The Hard Core of Commerce

## Introduction

Within the commerce faculty, especially the hard core commerce subjects of Accountancy and Business Administration, the last seven years have been a period of change. The movement is supposedly one away from trade training to a more general education, but it is becoming increasingly obvious that it is merely an updating from teaching out of date facts to more acceptable modern ones.

The general education of the commerce student previously obtained by discussion among and interaction of students within the university as a whole, is now virtually impossible because of spiralling workloads. This article is a criticism of the two commerce faculty six credit courses that I am taking this half year, and although they are probably among the worst courses within the BCA they show that the administrators within the faculty have a lot to answer for.

BUAD 112 is the second half-year course in Business Administration. Although not formally compulsory for accountancy students it becomes virtually compulsory when prerequisites for accountancy 300 level courses are considered. It is compulsory for Business Administration majors. Therefore it is compulsory for all students who are bound by the university regulations to do a BCA, i.e. unlike economics or political science majors may, they cannot do a BA. Students have already had a harsh introduction to Business Administration with BUAD 111 where the number of students who failed terms jumped from about 25 in 1973 to 83 in 1974. This is probably a sad comment on the teaching ability of the course co-ordinator P. Stannard, as it is obvious that the level of students ability does not fluctuate by 300% per year. Or is there serious family disagreement between Stannard and brother-in-law Fogelberg over marking standards?

Those close to the heart of the department feel, however that there is an attempt to build up the number of students in the department by keeping them all at stage one, instead of a previous policy of a high stage 1 pass rate (for a



compulsory subject) and restricted stage II entry.

In the first lecture of BUAD 112 the student is made aware of the fact that he is a pawn. He is told that the Department is very strict but for this course staff have been liberal and introduced interim assessment for 20% of the course. This is broken up into two major assignments (6% each), two minor assignments (2% each) and tutorial performance.

Such assessment could well be acceptable if it was not linked to the fact that students have to pass each of the three areas or they would fail terms. This was accompanied by a half hour lecture on the methods the department had on catching people who "co-operated" on assignments. With the assignments it very soon became obvious that it is not new ideas that the teachers are after but the ability to give back to them the answers

they want and in the form that they want. There is, however, one assignment where initiative is encouraged. It consists of an appraisal of the market potential and giving ideas on marketing methods for a sports poster company that P. Stannard the course co-ordinator is a major shareholder in. Considering the rumours flying around about Professor Fogelberg's extra income, it becomes obvious that the time has come for all staff income and consultancies to be published so a definite pattern of the links between students' assigned works and outside interest in the university can be obtained.

The attitude to students outlined above is not surprising when two senior members of the faculty have made comments this year. Professor Fogelberg: "Students shouldn't complain about my courses, they don't have to do them." Professor Brooks: "If students don't like my lectures they should go to the cafeteria." It makes you wonder who the faculty operates for.

The second course I am taking this half year is ACCY 202. Financial Accounting II. The first eight weeks of the 12 week course could no better be described than a waste of time. The lecturer spends a quarter of the time quoting the head of department, a quarter of the time saying what he did down town (ignoring the reason that he is now lecturing at the university) and the other half criticising articles which the students conveniently receive two-three weeks after the lecture concerned. However, the most serious fault is that about 75% of the material covered was covered in ACCY 201 in the first half year. This has been confirmed by upset staff who taught ACCY 201. It must be remembered here that unlike Arts majors, Accountancy majors must do 18 credits (i.e. no option) at the 200 level and 18 credits at 300 level in Accounting. Norm Kirk died at an inconvenient time for the course, it meant that the exam was put off a week, not because the exam was called within the period of suspended lecture but because the class had not heard the lecture on 'The successful financial accountant of 1974' for which the lecturer arrived 20 minutes late—probably a comment on how much he had to say. The result of this postponement was an "unavoidable" three exams in three days for 24 members of the class. Three methods for avoiding this clash I suggest are:

- 1) Changing the exam paper to exclude the "successful accountant" question.
- 2) Having the examination about two weeks later when all clashes would have been avoided.
- 3) Calling off the exam altogether because of the total lack of any educational basis for examining students and returning their papers within a week of the end of term.

This leaves absolutely no time for revision and questioning with the assessor which is presumably the point of having exams.

I have been told unofficially that the lecturer concerned has had his contract renewed. This is a shocking indictment of the administrators of the faculty who do not make an effort to see how people are going before subjecting students for another year.

While on staffing of the Accountancy department, there seems to be some glaring inconsistencies. From 1973 to 1974 there was a rearrangement of the teaching method involving a reduction of the tutorials at Stage 2. The reason—staff shortage. In 1975 the department embarks on a Post Graduate programme in Accounting using staff during the summer vacation and claims it is able to do this from within its existing staff resources. This in fact was challenged by Professor Oed of the Accountancy Department. It becomes increasingly obvious that not only will there not be a reversal of the 1973 change in teaching methods but that teachers research and their preparation for undergraduate programmes must suffer as a result.

Another major area of concern, is the overlapping of courses. An example of this is breakeven analysis. All BCA students who, do the core requirements, Accounting 1, Economics 101, QA Maths and BUAD 112 do this analysis four times, each time starting from basics and taking a period of between two and five weeks.

Accounting students who are presumably a little slower are required another repeat in Accountancy 203. This happens in what is reputed to be the most unified faculty in the university and is virtually unavoidable because of the lack of choice within the degree.

The faculty is supposedly run jointly by an executive and the faculty meeting as a whole. The administration is done by the dean and pro-dean who are supposedly elected by the faculty. There has yet to be an election because of the backroom politicking of the executive (i.e. the dean, pro-dean and heads of departments). Thus by the time the ordinary staff (not on executive) and students get to see the results they are final and virtually unchallengeable.

This is typical of the workings of the faculty where the whole object seems to be to avoid division and debate at the faculty level. The direct result of this is the breaking of the faculty into three distinct groups, administrative teaching and students all of whom are suspicious of both the other groups and this interaction and cooperation is lacking and any progressive changes towards some kind of education rather than training become more remote as time goes on.

—Trevor Mallard

*Before going to press we contacted Mr Stannard. He acknowledged that he was a major shareholder in a poster company and that there had been an assignment as described. He said this was done because it was convenient to use a company which gave students access to its information and also market progress reports which could be compared with student predictions. He said that student suggestions would not be used by the company. — Ed.*

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# The Misrule of Law

Each year, on or around September 16, J.C. Thomas, Dean of the VUW Law Faculty, beats a few students over the head with a large academic mallet. Mr Thomas seeks, under the guise of benevolent dictatorship of the law faculty, to mould students in his own image. The vehicle he has chosen for this purpose is the Law of Contract, a subject which he keeps under his personal supervision and which, being a requisite for the LL.B. degree, is most apt for the purpose of screening future lawyers. The mallet wielding in question is a lecture on the Doctrine of Equitable Mistake, a doctrine whose characteristics are wearily familiar to most law students; yet another case of judicial sidestepping and manoeuvring to avoid an inconvenient (and, who knows, inequitable) doctrine, in this case that of Common Law Mistake.

There is, it is admitted, nothing very extraordinary about this doctrine, being a quite coma-inducingly boring example of the mystification of mythmaking that form what is laughingly referred to as substantive law. But Mr Thomas doesn't stop there. Gleefully informing his rapt audience that, unless they understand, apply, and adhere to, what is about to be imparted they cannot expect to pass final examinations, he proceeds to explain that his harsh attitude is prompted only by his desire to see that they function properly as lawyers in the future years, and efficiently serve the interests of their future clients. In short, Mr Thomas is defining the role of the lawyer in society, and doing his best to ensure that his students are so socialised in their years with the law faculty that they are incapable of criticising this role.

What is the Thomas conception of the role of the lawyer? Basically he seems to see the lawyer in an extremely conservative role, as the mediator between the legal system as it is, and the individual client. In a document recently distributed to law students regarding the demolition of Hunter, "A Statement of Concern", the faculty stated; "An essential ingredient of legal education is the development in students of an appreciation of the role of the lawyer in the development of society's goals and a sense of the lawyers professional responsibility to clients and to society as a whole. These are subtle educational goals difficult of attainment." Who defines the roles and goals? Similarly Thomas. Above all he sees the lawyer as a manipulator of the legal system in his clients interest. The prime object is to win. This is what the law



course at Victoria is designed to do, to socialise the student to accept and to act through the role that the faculty defined for him. If a more general overview of society is extracted from this more specific conception of a lawyers role, what emerges is acceptance of the status quo, acceptance that there is no alternative, that the institutions of our present society are, if not desirable, at least immutable.

What should disturb students is that this view is being forced down their throats, that unless they reiterate it they will not pass (for this is precisely what the law course is designed to ensure). Students must become believers in this social philosophy in order to qualify, though a few hardy souls may slip through. Students are given no chance to investigate the nature of their society and their role as lawyers, for an alternative view might involve a change in the institutions and norms of the legal world. Mr Thomas' view is old, it is tired, it needs examining, and the opportunities should be there to examine it.

I would not emphatically state that this perception of the world is incorrect, but on the evidence of what is happening to western society I suspect that it is irrelevant. Affluence and the frenetic pursuit of wealth and pleasure have left increasing numbers of people normless and lacking in any sense of community. Increasing violence, mental illness, disruption and social discontent are all symptoms of a society whose technological capacity for chance and exploitation has out stripped its ethics, the values needed for social cohesion. The law, or the "Rule of Law", has been, in the past, one of the most potent agents for forging social unity — the community spirit and purpose necessary for a vigorous and healthy society. But the relevance of the law in the last 50 years has diminished drastically. Eighteenth and nineteenth century doctrines have no place in a world where it is possible to walk from luxury to poverty and degradation in a few minutes.

One of the features of the protest trials of the late 60's and early 70's (mainly in the US but also in the UK) was that the defendants all denied the right and the competency of the courts to try them at all. They were confronting the society they sought to bring down, denying the relevancy of the judicial process. Confrontations of this sort appear to have disappeared, but the disaffection exemplified by these trials persists.

It is the duty of law students, both as future lawyers and as citizens to examine closely the most basic propositions and assumptions of the legal process. Enlightened self interest should dictate this if philanthropy does not. To make the law more relevant, understandable, and access-

ible to the normless, anxiety-ridden and disaffected who seem to be rapidly becoming the majority of the population, should be the prime goal. At the very least, if such examination and enquiry is not actively encouraged in law schools, students should be given the opportunity to examine the assumptions that the

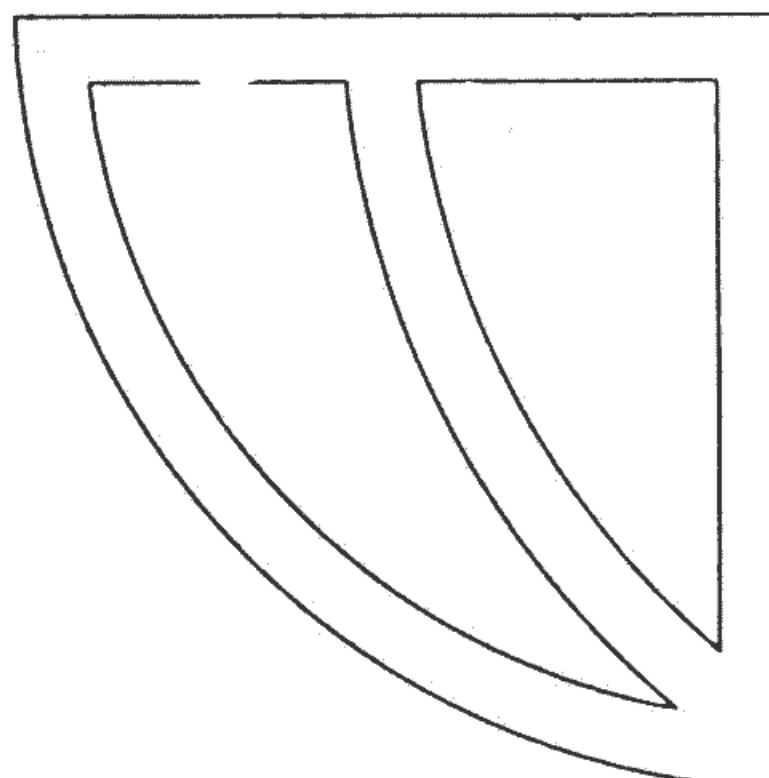
law is based on, rather than forced into the sort of double think that ultimately makes them unable to make such examination.

Once a student has passed through a law school like Victoria's, his socialisation is such that he refuses to contemplate or admit any attack on the legal process as it is. He is heavily committed spiritually and materially, for the system gives rich rewards (current average about \$16,800 p.a.). It is small wonder that socialists see the present legal system as one serving bourgeois and capitalist interest. But the characterisation of the legal system as serving class interests need not continue if law schools are prepared to make the sort of effort I have spoken of. To give students the choice, to destroy the specialisation that allows academics to retreat from the wider considerations of their role into fustian nooks of 19th century obscurity, is of vital importance. It is indeed necessary to know and understand the doctrine of equitable mistake, for the system still exists, but it is vital that students be given the tools and the opportunity to examine and probe the very basis of that system.

"It would be tragic indeed if the law were so petrified as to be unable to respond to the unending challenge of evolutionary or revolutionary changes in society. To the lawyer, this challenge means that he cannot be content to be a craftsman. His technical knowledge will supply the tools but it is his sense of responsibility for the society in which he lives that must inspire him to be jurist as well as lawyer." (from W. Friedmann, *Law in a Changing Society*).

This, of course, is precisely what the law courses at VUW fails to impress on its students.

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## JOHN REIDS SQUASH CENTRE



### STUDENTS CONCESSIONS

SQUASH : 40c per half hour  
(normally 75c)  
Rackets half normal hire.

GOLF : 50c Bucket of balls

### CONCESSION HOURS

9 - 12 and 2 - 5  
Weekdays

# The Shark of Persia

Early last year a funny little news item went through the press, largely unnoticed: a group of twelve authors of children's books, illustrators and film makers were to be honoured for their distinguished work. They had decided to appear at the prize giving ceremony both as passive recipients and as active participators, by way of filming the procedure.

In a true Hitchcock manner, this was the funny part, they had hidden a gun of some kind inside the camera, with which they hoped to 'shoot' the gentleman who was going to award the prizes.

As it was, one of the 12 squealed, and another little news item later that year, passing equally unnoticed, briefly reported the execution/life imprisonment of a group of twelve would-be assassins.

Who was this man that brought about such imaginative attempts at his own assassination, what sort of man could stimulate such hatred among authors of children's books?

It was none other than the Shah of Persia, who has just visited New Zealand.

With the outbreak of the oil crisis (a term, incidentally, that is back-packing a heavy ideological load, smoke-veiling rather than explaining the issue at hand — thus allowing the crisis of capitalism to pass its rattling hoooping cough on to a harmless fossile substance) the western press, including that of such western fringe societies as New Zealand, staged a massive anti-Arabic propaganda. Joining the chorus was one Middle Eastern despot, the Supreme Commander of Troops, the Love of the Aryans, His Majesty, Shah-en-Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi — our friend, the Shah.

In return for his "prudent" and "far-sighted" utterances the press was only too willing to credit him with "superior statesmanship" and contrasted him sharply with the Arab blackmailers and oil desperadoes.

Since then, the Shah has managed to take advantage of this situation and pull off some major trade stunts with Western European countries, particularly France and West Germany, and the United States, firmly entrenching Persia (or *The Iran*, as it is correctly called) economically and militarily as the most powerful nation in the region.

For the democratic public around the world the question is raised: why should the Shah have extended a helping hand to the Israeli aggressors and their western friends, when for the first time the Arab countries began to utilise oil as a political weapon against this aggression? This question can only be answered adequately if one considers it in the context of Persian politics, both foreign and internal.

A programme of reform measures was introduced some 10 years ago, which western bourgeois propaganda designed to liberate the peasantry from feudal serfdom and lead the country to a secure future.

These reforms, with a nucleus of land reforms, were first introduced in 1961 as the *Principles of the White Revolution*. They first consisted of twelve points and were later expanded and explained in greater detail in a booklet called *The White Revolution*, published in 1966 and bearing the name of His Majesty as its author.

The colour employed to characterize this "revolution",



Picket at the Government reception for the Shah in Wellington last Monday.

*white*, was supposed to indicate such qualities as innocence, purity, lacking of bloodshed, good, and, of course, in contrast to such qualities as associated with the colour *red*, a non-communist revolution, i.e. a capitalist revolution. The essence of it, as characterised in the booklet, was the following.

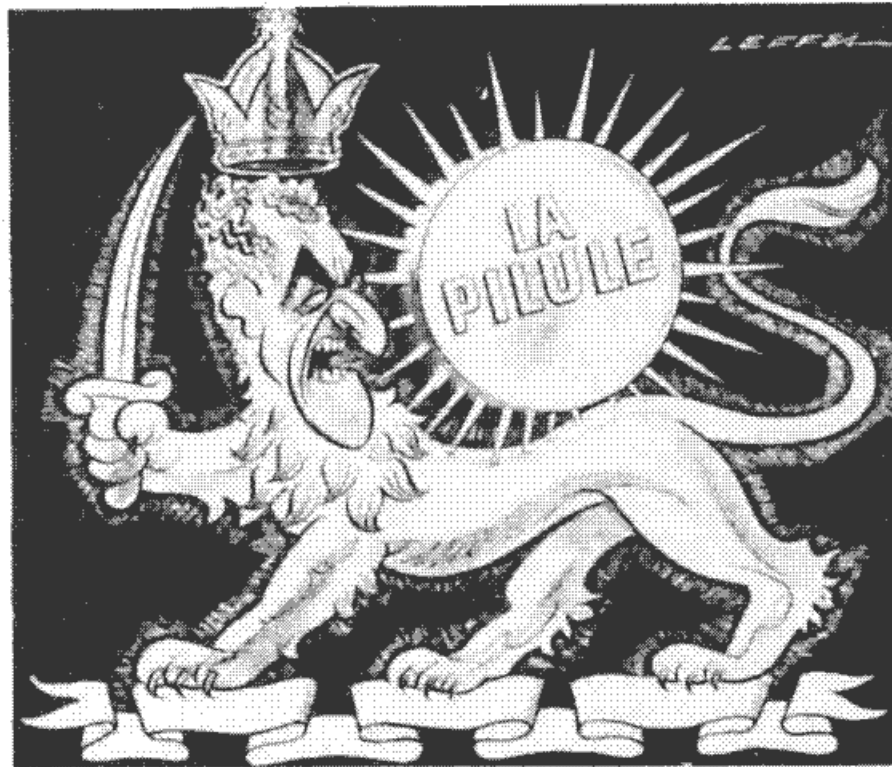
1) "Ours is a basic and comprehensive revolution which will, with one great leap, rid the country of all social antagonisms and all factors of injustice." (An interesting admission, at any rate, of their actual existence.)

2) "Our revolution is not an imported commodity as our national pride would not tolerate that. We will not adorn ourselves with foreign feathers."

3) "This revolution is essentially an Iranian revolution, in accordance with the spirit and tradition of our country."

4) "It is directed against no one, but guarantees the well-being of everybody."

5) "One of the most prominent necessities and characteristics is the realization of the principles of a democratic economy. Essentially political democracy is



A picture from a Swiss satirical magazine, "La Pilule" (the pill), which was sued by the Shah for exposing his participation in Persia's opium trade. The ensuing "shahrmant process", as Monsiery Praz, the one man editor-cum-publisher of "La Pilule" called it, served him well in dispersing some information concerning drug deals involving both the Shah's sister (who arrived at Geneva airport in 1962 with suitcases full of opium) and his brother, Hamil Reza. The Shah's own opium fields, stretching over 30,000 acres, produce an annual harvest of 18,300 kilo-grams of opium, 3,000 of which are sold officially for scientific utilization. And the rest? Who knows.

absurdity without a concordant economic democracy. In this country there shall be no factor of exploitation, be it through the state, individuals or groups."

These quotes are of the kind that have served as guidelines in the propaganda battle of the apologists of the regime over the last few years.

The mass media in Persia have been hammering it into the brains of the population that under the guidance of His Majesty a "bloodless revolution" is being conducted "with Iranian hand and Iranian thought". Not only that, this revolution also purports to be a "permanent" one, which is giving the right answer to the country's basic needs and will enable Persia to reach the standards of a "great civilization" within the shortest time. For this reason class harmony and conciliation are being preached and for this reason deviating opinions are suppressed with bestial brutality.

But what is the real face of this revolution, inspired by "the philosophies of His Majesty" — and what are its consequences?

To answer these questions, one must first understand the factors that made this "revolution" absolutely unavoidable.

1) The basic and comprehensive crisis of the Iranian society, caused by an encrusted and obsolete semi-feudal ruling clique.

2) A Persian tradition of struggle for freedom and independence.

3) The ruling clique's fear of a social explosion inside the country.

4) Worldwide revolutionary changes, especially in the Middle East, that would not fail to have repercussions

in Persia.

Under these circumstances the Persian reactionary clique and its imperialist allies were faced with two possible roads of development: either to maintain the old order or to balance the growing antagonisms through certain measures and thus to stabilize conditions and guarantee a continuation of its rule.

It was the second road that was taken, not the least reason being some substantial prodding from the US.

The most important reform measure was the land reform which essentially was aimed at breaking up semi-feudal conditions in favour of laying the ground for capitalist expansion.

According to official figures, out of a total of 20 million acres of arable land, 8.75 million acres were made available for purchase to the small time farmers, who received, on average, a proud 3.5 acres of land, enough to keep a few goats and sheep. The remaining 11.25 million acres of land continued to remain in the possession of the feudal land lords and of the state.

The law permits landowners to hold unlimited areas of land, provided they employ technologically sophisticated means of agriculture. In practice this means that the feudal landowners have kept 3.5 million acres of the most fertile land, and are running a few tractors around.

The most important means of establishing capitalist conditions in the villages are: agricultural public companies, agricultural and industrial entities, large privately owned units for animal breeding and agriculture, and agricultural cooperatives.

The public companies comprise among their shareholders both peasants and farmers and large scale landowners. They receive every kind of state subsidisation and favouritism. The policy and legislation of the regime is aimed at concentration of the land in the hands of the rich farmers and land owners and at the financial ruin of the small peasants.

As far as the agricultural and industrial entities are concerned, the most fertile land closest to the great dams and irrigation schemes is handed over to national and international big capital holders, who also receive preferential treatment as far as their water and power supplies are concerned, rare commodities in Persia, and much needed by the entire population.

The regime leaves them to do business, and their business is the exploitation of local labour. So far, seven of these companies have been founded, with American, British, French and Danish capital. Others are being hatched and will mushroom forth in the future.

Mister H. Naraghi, a Persian capitalist who prefers to reside permanently in the US, founded the first one of these companies. His American representative in Persia claimed that the export of animal fodder alone brought his company a net profit of 22 million dollars annually.

Large privately owned units for cattle breeding and agricultural development are supported in every possible way by the regime; not surprisingly, the owners are the Shah's family, high civilian and military officials, merchants and land owners.

The agricultural cooperatives are rarely production units, they generally but not generously hand out grants. As these are only given to land owning peasants, roughly half of the country's 2.5 million peasants can harvest the fruits of the land reform.

The less fortunate half may be forced to take out grants at up to 40 percent interest; this, added to substantial rate payments and the low productivity lead to an accelerated ruin of the poor peasants, and the ensuing concentration of land in the hands of the rich members of these cooperatives.

Under the influence of this land reform and parallel to the expansion of capitalist conditions, run obvious changes in the villages: the establishment of a village bourgeoisie and an increase in the proletariat and semi-proletariat becomes manifest. The following years will only aggravate this process and lead to a greater number of jobless ex-peasants who will drift to the cities in order to join the slum dwellers there.

The land reform, however, is only one part of the *White Revolution*. The other is industrialisation. The main tendency here is to build up small industries and assembly plants, in cooperation with foreign monopoly capital. In order to speed up capitalistic



*His Majesty, posing as benefactor, donating a parcel of land to a serf.*

conditions with private ownership of the means of production, the regime sells large portions of state-owned industrial compounds at cut-rate prices to the former feudal landlords.

If one considers how in all developing countries the government-owned sector of industry forms the backbone of economic development and a stronghold against political interference of monopoly capital with internal policies, the regime's inherent hostility toward the Iranian people becomes apparent. This is to say, the Iranian people, as a whole do not benefit from this "re-privatization" of key economic sectors such as industry, banks, trade, public service or agriculture.

International imperialism has adopted a neo-colonialist policy toward Persia as a developing nation. The old colonial powers are at work again, but they are using new methods. Persia has been of old a romping playground for imperialism, because of its great economic and geopolitical importance.

Imperialism has tried to lay a hold on Persia by various military and political treaties, through military and civilian advisors, by way of infiltrating remote controlled local marionettes into important positions. The Shah, and with him the entire ruling clique, make no effort at restraining the monster's greed. This is the source of Persia's anti-national politics.

The regime is interested in strengthening the position of international monopoly capital and instigates and invites investment, in an effort to intertwine national and international capital. These relations are harmonious ones, because all foreign capital must bow to the holder of the key to Persian power: he who controls the oil industry rules and exploits the country. The Shah-en-Shah, although he may not know it, is really only the frontman for American, British, French and Dutch oil monopolies which, cooperating in an international consortium, control the country's natural riches — despite the nationalization of the oil industry.

(It was nationalized in 1951 under Mossadegh; through a conspiracy between the Persian reactionary clique and the CIA, Mossadegh was ousted in 1953 and the Shah returned to his throne.)

The Shah controls the country, but international imperialism controls the Shah. It robs huge chunks of the national wealth and extracts the efforts of the Persian working class, translated into maximum profits, out of the country. Additional sources of exploitation are unequal trade, high interest rates, debts, speculation, and the sale of arms and weaponry to the Shah. (4.5 billion dollars worth in 1973.)

With the consequent instalment of capitalism, the class structure and social conditions have changed. The former disproportions seem now to be seen through a magnifying glass.

New problems are added to the old ones. There is only one solution for them: massive repression of the people. And an aggressive foreign policy to divert attention from interior problems.

The antidemocratic policy of the regime and its dictatorial methods find their concrete expression in the concentration of all executive powers in the hands of the Shah — despite an existing pro forma constitution and government. This is further manifested by the absolute rule and oppressive ubiquity of SAVAK, the Persian secret service, the army, another instrument of oppression of the people, the prohibition of the freedom of the press, the negation of the right of assembly and to non-conformist opinions, the suppression of minorities, and the infringement of the social and political rights of the population.

The main instrument in the process of suppression is SAVAK (pronounced savage); then there are military courts, with a largely random jurisprudence, prosecuting, arresting, deporting, torturing, or executing as they please. A few years ago the Shah was boasting to foreign correspondents about the perfection of psychological torture with a "high degree of efficiency". Small wonder, SAVAK has expert American and Israeli advisors.

The foreign policy of the regime is one of increasing aggressivity. Nixon saw Persia within the frame work of his Guam doctrine, as a stronghold of US imperialism at the Persian Gulf. The country's ever expanding militarization, therefore, while justified by the regime with a greater need for security (indeed, that's what the regime needs); but in reality this militarization serves the aggressive needs of imperialism and the reactionary ruling clique.

The Shah has supported the reactionary Ghabus-regime in Amman, supplying it with weaponry and soldiers for the suppression of the local *Safare* liberation movement; he has participated in the subversion of the Democratic Yemenite Republic; and employs a provocative policy to create artificial tensions with the Iraqi neighbour.

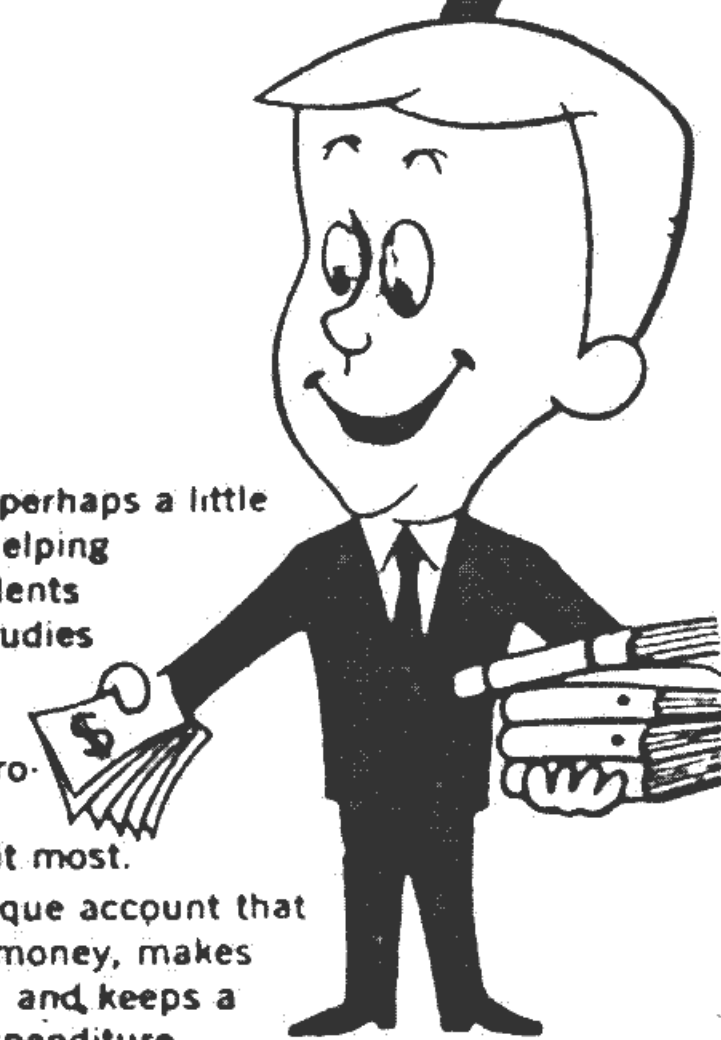
Flying high in his phantasmagorias of power the Shah purports not only to regulate political matters around the Persian gulf but also around the Indian Ocean. Unfortunate, if nothing else, was the echo from Peking, describing his expansionist politics as "necessary and understandable", and "reflecting the Persian need for security".

The Shah is indeed king, balancing between the world powers with an unerring sense for the most opportunistic political foolhardiness. The democratic and anti-imperialist groups within the country believe, that under the present historical conditions the capitalist way is not going to remove, but rather aggravate social and economic underdevelopment. They believe that a socialist way may be more apt to mobilize all material and mental reserves within the country, and guarantee a more harmonious social and economic development.

The man who visited our country is, frankly speaking, a civilized Idi Amin, a puppet of American imperialism, a political eccentric of the non-charming kind, and so forth. A warm welcome was the last thing he deserved.

— by Tom Appleton

# don't be short of money



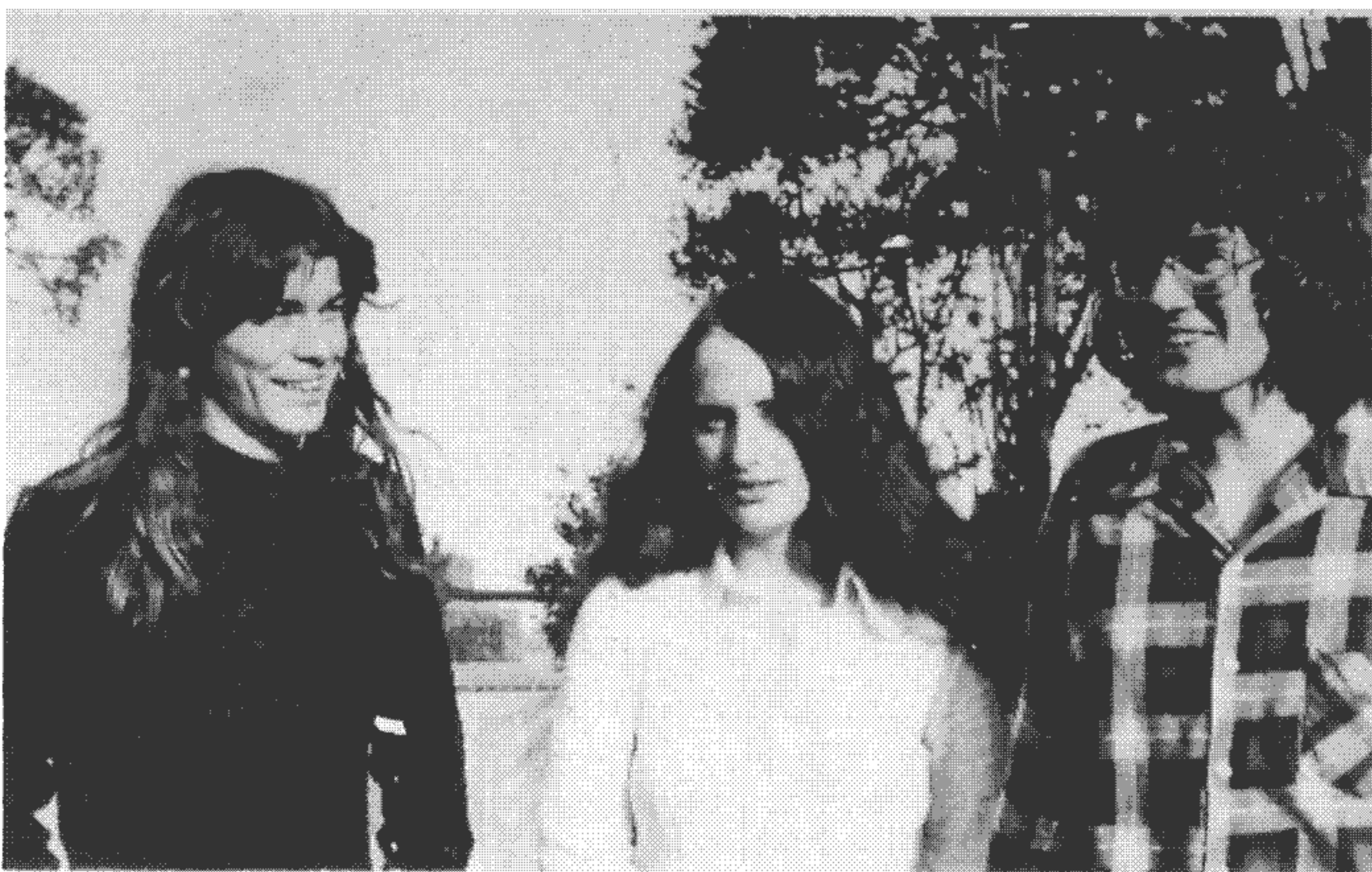
Need a loan? Or perhaps a little advice? We are helping hundreds of students complete their studies with a simple, flexible loan scheme which provides assistance when they need it most.

How about a cheque account that looks after your money, makes payments easier, and keeps a record of your expenditure — all for less than 15 cents a week on average? We specialise in banking for undergraduates (let's call it an investment in a lifelong customer). So when you need a bank, why not choose one which wants your business. And shows it.

**VICTORIA**

As a first step phone Mr T. M. Corrigan at 49-410 or call in at any of our branches.

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## SALIENT EDITORS 1975

No less than three young students will be jointly taking over Roger Steele's office next year. Equipped with one year's work each on Salient, they intend to make next year's paper even more of a student's newspaper.

The policy will be to emphasise the University and the local community ahead of national and international news. The editors aim to print as many stories of use to students as possible, on accommodation, the gym, sports, reviews, full coverage of forums and more information on the doings of the University Council, Studass Exec. and NZUSA. To encourage students to question the way they are taught, Salient will continue to print critiques of courses and departments.

In the local community we will concentrate on news of TPA, the Courts, education and the City Council.

To carry out these designs, the editors will be relying on contributions and help

from as many people as possible. It's an easy staff to join — you just walk in the door. We will need students to help with proof-reading, corrections and layout, as well as anyone with technical skills in photography or drawing. We will be soliciting for written contributions on all activities interesting or concerning students, and people are needed to do specialised jobs like making tea or tidying up the office.

There will be at least two or three staff meetings in the first couple of months, open to all students with criticisms and suggestions on how Salient is run. The first meeting will be advertised in the first issue of 1975, so call in and make Salient the sort of paper you want.

Mark Derby  
Margot Bourke  
Graeme Simpson

## Sponsor a prisoner

Inmates at Witako Prison at Trentham, need sponsors for weekend parole. There are two types of weekend parole for prisoners.

1) Members of a church congregation may pick up an inmate at 9am on Sunday and return him by 9pm on Sunday.

2) Prior to being released a prisoner is usually put on work parole, returning to prison at night. Such prisoners can stay with you for the weekend, from 8am on Saturday until 8pm on Sunday, arranging their own transport (e.g. they can catch a train from Trentham about 8am on Saturday which arrives at about 5 to 9 in Wellington).

During the prisoners stay you must be with him when he leaves your house (except when returning to Witako), no alcohol is allowed, and the prisoner is not allowed on licensed premises.

A probation officer will probably visit

your home to approve you as a sponsor first. Flats are all right if they have a married couple I understand.

If you want to just visit the prisoners and play basketball with them or attend Maori club on the odd Wednesday night, call Nga Tamatoa, 556-871 (Mon-Fri).

Youthline visit Witako every second Friday night. Go and visit with one of these groups, or arrange an independent visit (Witako — 289-769) and find a prisoner on work parole who needs a sponsor.

Mt Crawford (Wellington Prison) is harder to get 'into'. You need to speak to the superintendent (Mr Hine — 882-137).

Also don't forget the Women's Prisons and Borstals (see under Justice Department in the phone book).

The Prisoner's Aid and Rehabilitation Society (558-051) subsidised by the Justice Department, and has the associated reputation, uplift possessions on arrest, find accommodation on release etc, and visit Crawford on Tuesday nights.

The Howard League for Penal Reform (Neil Cameron 758-606 home, 46-040 work) does sponsoring, visiting and reform (submissions to Parliament, etc) but appears in need of revitalising.

## Kickbacks at varsity

Students might be interested to know where some of their money from fees and taxes goes once it gets into the hands of the University Council. The latest Council brief announces the starting of suppers after the Graduation Ceremonies to give a more informal atmosphere. These suppers will cost about \$2,000. Their clientele will comprise those who graduate (and not all graduates wish or are able to attend graduation) and staff and hangers-on of the University. Most of these people could easily afford the paltry sum such a supper would cost — it seems a misuse of public money to spend it on such functions.

Talking of misuses of public funds, there is also something interesting going on in the staff club. Council out of the goodness of its heart provides around \$1,000 a year for various booze-ups to welcome new staff or farewell those leaving. Needless to say there is no need for this extravagance — staff are paid enough that we shouldn't have to subsidize their drinking activities. Anyway, in return for this magnanimous subsidy from Council, the staff club apparently doesn't charge members of Council for drinks in there. In other words, by giving public money to highly paid people for piss-ups Council members receive something known in gangster circles as a kick-back. How long this situation will continue, or how far it can be extended to graduation suppers and the likes, will depend solely on how annoyed members of the University community (i.e. students) become.



The University's "coat of arms" — a lion with a flying pennant, mounted on a shield containing three crowns and four stars — was described in a report at the last University Council meeting as "bogus". The Ceremonial Committee recommended that the Council should either seek a grant of arms through the College of Heralds at a cost of about \$1,000, or should commission a badge to replace the "bogus" arms. The Council decided to take no action in respect of the "coat of arms", and left for later discussion the question as to whether the device should be referred to simply as the University "emblem".

## Editorial

This looks like being the last Salient for 1974. Some of us would like to go on publishing forever, but the budget won't allow it. For this last issue it would be appropriate to write a valedictory editorial, but I haven't got it in me. It is probably truer anyway to let the issues speak for themselves — as far as they have been able to within the stifling limits of the law. Looking over the issues two related regrets emerge. First that we have painted some sort of picture of the problems of society, but have not done enough to describe the positive solution — socialism. Secondly, in our attempt to begin describing the problems in society we may have created a gloomy impression. We may not have been sufficiently affirmative in arguing what we believe, that there is no social problem that people's struggle and people's co-operation cannot solve.

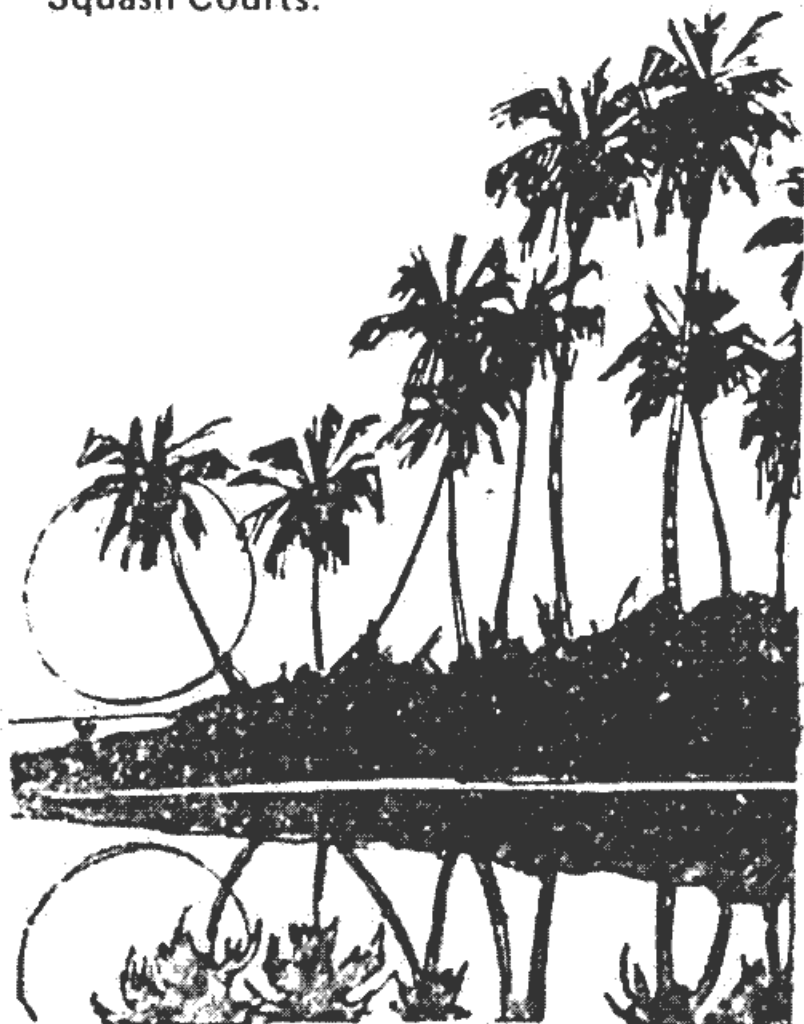
The only other words I want to say are in deep gratitude to all the people who have helped me during my association with Salient. Firstly to this year's workers, including: Richard Best, Margot Bourke, Bob Brockie, Peter Bryne, David Buxton, Gordon Campbell, Megan Campbell, Don Carson, Colin Chin, Graeme Clarke, Christine Clegg, Graeme Collins, David Cunningham, Mark Derby, Martin Edmond, Diana Falloon, Colin Feslier, Derek Fickers, Pauline Firth, Ellen Forch, Peter Franks, Noel Gledhill, Christine Haggart, Stephen Hall, Jonathan Hughes, John Henderson, Paul Jackman, Brian King, Lionel Klee, Alison Mackay, Chris MacKay, Pete MacKay, Tom McGrath, Peter McIntosh, Jules Maher, Pat Martin, Krishna Menon, Janet Murphy, Patrick O'hagan, Paul O'Leary, Karen O'Neil, Wiki Oman, Pete O'Neill, Neil Pearce, Lynn Peck, Philip Peters, Ian S. Pilott, Tom Proctor, Robert Pui, Rawiri Rangitauira, Bruce Robinson, Amanda Russell, Ben Russell, David Rutherford, John Ryall, Lisa Sacksen, Tom Scott, Alex Shaw, Alick Shaw, Keith Stewart, Billie Joye Stewart, Richard Siegert, Graeme Simpson, Les Slater, Brendan Smith, Claire Smith, Mike Smith, Jan Stretton, Hakopa Te Whata, Stella Thorp, David Tripe, David Waghorn, Anthony Ward, Lloyd Weeber, Ahfo Wong, Audrey Young.

If I have missed any it is inadvertent, and please accept my gratitude anyway. To all the other occasional contributors, too many to name, my thanks for their enriching the pages and the life of Salient. Particularly to letter writers, who have made one of the liveliest and most worthwhile parts of the paper. Keep it up, it's worth it, no more need be said.

Salient, and my editorship, is finishing at a time when people's freedom and their rights are at stake as much if not more than ever. I will continue to play what small part I can to fight the encroachment on these rights and freedoms. When Salient resumes next year it will continue to inform and fight, and I will be in full support as long as it does. I hope all of its readers in the university and beyond will continue to support and help Salient — it's your newspaper.

— Roger Steele

LOST: Lady's gold Edox wrist watch at John Reid Squash Courts 30.9.74. Is of great sentimental value. Finder please return to office at John Reid Squash Courts.



### SOUTH PACIFIC CLUB

To celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of Fiji's independence and the end of the 1974 lectures, the South Pacific Club invites all socially conscious students to their dance on Friday 11/10/74 at the Union Hall from 9.30pm to 1.30am. Admission one dollar.

## Petition

### OFFICIAL VANDALISM OF HUNTER LAWN

Help save the Hunter Lawn — the only green area left on the campus. Students and all persons concerned with the preservation of the visual and social environment of the University and City are invited to sign the petition.

Numbers count! Register your protest by signing the petition now if you have not already done so.

Petitions can be signed at:  
Student Welfare Services, 6 Kelburn Prd  
Students' Association Office  
Library Issue Desks, Rankine Brown  
The Gym  
Health Service  
Counselling Service  
Reminder: Please return completed petitions to 6 Kelburn Parade.

### KAIWAKA MARAE

Another expedition is being planned to Tikitiki to do further renovation work on the Kaiwaka Marae and possibly another marae this summer. Any member of Te Reo Maori Society or anyone interested should contact as soon as possible: Cathy Dewes — 767730 or Roger Steele — 70319 or 554884. A meeting will be arranged of people interested to finalise a time.



# Save our heritage now

For too long an important part of NZ's heritage has been used simply as a means for financial ripoff and gain, here and overseas. Maori artifacts are the subject of a bill before the House which doesn't go far enough. Here are the submissions of the Maori Organisation on Human Rights on the Antiquities Bill.

Our submissions are concerned primarily with Maori artifacts — though the same principles could also be applied to any other irreplaceable part of New Zealand's heritage.

In our view the Bill should definitely prohibit all export of Maori artifacts. It should veto any buying or selling of Maori artifacts, and put an end to trafficking in these priceless tribal heirlooms. Measures proposed (Sections 12.e, 13 etc) are in our view quite inadequate, and there is no proper provision in the Bill for notifying the New Zealand public or the Maori people of the discovery of Maori artifacts. Section 11.3 provides only for notifying the Secretary of Internal Affairs and leaves further action to his discretion (S.11.4).

The Bill, as it stands, appears to us to be lacking in appreciation and due respect for our unique national inheritance. The penalties proposed — "a fine not exceeding \$500", "a fine not exceeding \$1000" — are disrespectful and quite unrealistic in these days of inflationary trafficking. Such penalties are not likely to deter those who spend thousands of dollars to acquire a tribal heirloom...

Any fine is useless in these days of inflation when artifacts are valued above money and are bought because money changes its value.

We suggest rather that a realistic and respectful approach would set as deterrent and penalty the confiscation of the artifact or artifacts bought by any collector, dealer etc who has broken faith with the law as we would like to see it drafted.

We are surprised and dismayed by what appears to us as a basic lack of respect for Maori artifacts in the proposed Bill. We can only suspect that its thinking is still tainted by the old outdated attitudes of New Zealand laws which did not enforce respect for Maori burial grounds and Maoritanga. The Maori Land Court has existed from the 1860s but has never exerted sufficient power to protect Maori

artifacts from trafficking and speculation.

Today our society is recognised as multi-cultural and we try to help each other achieve true multi-cultural standards. It would seem natural for such an Antiquities Bill to recognise that the Maori people of New Zealand are by right best equipped to protect their own tribal heirlooms and ensure they are respected. In our view it is essential for the Bill to provide for consultation with the Maori people concerning their artifacts. This is the best way to ensure cooperation and mutual respect between Maori and Pakeha New Zealanders.

We suggest therefore that the Bill, which gives wide powers to the Minister and Department of Internal Affairs, should also explicitly give powers to the Minister of Maori Affairs who should always be the elected representative of Maori New Zealanders. In our view, so long as there is a Department of Maori Affairs, it should be headed by a Maori Minister elected to that position by the Maori Members of Parliament who in turn have been elected by their people.

The Bill, in our view, should provide for all Maori artifacts to be recognised as belonging to the Maori people and therefore deposited with such an elected representative (Minister) of the Maori people, who, in consultation with other Maori elected bodies and also (where appropriate) the Maori Land Court, could best arrange for publicising their discovery and existence and for establishing the best ways of protecting and conserving them under the Crown for the benefit of all New Zealanders.


Such an arrangement is in our view the first essential logical and realistic step to preserving this part of New Zealand's unique heritage for all New Zealanders.

T.T.K. Poata  
Secretary

**MAORI ARTEFACTS  
MAORI ARTEFACTS  
MAORI ARTEFACTS**

**"THE REEVES COLLECTION"**

We have been favoured with instructions to sell a most interesting collection of Maori artifacts from the Reeves family, Wellington.



The Karitanga Pre-European Tikis

100 LOTS

**IMPORTANT AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:** The Maori Artifact Bill now before Parliament will not come into force until January, 1975, so as the law now stands we are not requested to register buyers of artifacts and artifacts in this collection will be sold on a free and open market with buyers retaining commercial liability if they so desire.

To Be Sold  
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11,  
At 2 pm.

The collection includes: rare  
WHALEBONE HOERCA  
the club, 4 TIKIS stone and  
greenstone axes, WHALEBONE  
/FERES, stone mallets, carved  
feeding bowls, shell trumpets,  
grass skirts, wooden and bone  
toggles, wooden talismans, WOOD-  
EN WAHAIRA, GREENSTONE  
KOROPEPE, stone poukakis and  
poukakis, EARLY MAORI WARR  
BELT, Maori fishing hooks,  
GREENSTONE PENDANTS,  
BONE CLOAK PINS, greenstone  
kiwi feather kit, feather cloaks,  
etc., etc.

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## Where to learn te Reo Maori

If you're interested in learning the Maori language next year the most likely places for doing so are either the full-time courses offered by the Department of Anthropology and Maori at this university, or at the night classes at University Extension.

At stage one there is Maori 101 (introduction to Maori) and 102 (elementary Maori) aimed at those with little or no previous knowledge of the language.

For those with a more advanced knowledge, or people who have done 101 and 102 and wish to continue, there are two further stage one courses, 111 and 112. These include language, literature, simple whaikorero (speech making) waiata and haka.

The stage two and three courses deal with facets of the Maori language and culture in greater detail. At present that is as far as the student of Maori can go at this university, but hopefully this situation will be remedied in the near future.

Anthropology courses are also offered which explore and analyse Maori culture. These include Anthropology 111, Maori society and culture in the 18th century to the 20th century, 112 Maori art, liter-

ature and religion; 304 Maori society and culture, at a more advanced level.

For more information about these courses consult your 1975 University Calendar.

University Extension has first and second year courses in Maori and possibly, in 1975 will have a third year course.

Maori first year is an elementary course, probably limited to 50 students. The fee for 30 lectures is \$12, but full-time students have to pay only half of this fee.

Maori second year follows on from the above. The 24 lectures, carry a fee of \$10.

A course in Maoritanga is also offered. This deals with origins, customs, beliefs, arts and crafts, tradition, oral literature, the marae, marae protocol etc. The 16 meetings for this course has a fee of \$7. University Extension also conducts additional seminars on aspects of Maori culture. This year for example seminars on Te Kingitanga — the Maori King Movement — and on pre-European Maori culture have been offered.

For updated information on these courses and possible new courses, see the 1975 University Extension Calendar

or ring the department.

Wellington Polytechnic did not have a Maori language course this year and a course will only be offered in 1975 if their second language laboratory is in operation.

However Wellington High School Evening Institute has two introductory courses, and a more advanced School Certificate/University Entrance course, Maori Intermediate. All three have fees of \$4.

There may be other courses available next year, and if we hear of any, or if



any reader knows of any, we will print details in Salient at the beginning of next year.

As well as courses, there are books and records which can be of some use. Professor Bruce Biggs of Auckland University has written a book "Let's Learn Maori", published by Reeds, which has recordings made to accompany it. The books in use at this university are called Te Rangatahi, and they are available from most bookshops or the Government Printer, and are quite inexpensive. The books are simple to follow and private study of them would be rewarding. These books are only a few of the many available.

Of course, Maori is best learnt in at least some contact with native speakers, and this is not too difficult to arrange. Victoria's Te Reo Maori Society offers weekly conversational practise — join up next year and learn a lot.

The Maori language is a powerful living language. For too long the language and the culture surrounding it have been neglected. Learning the Maori language is the first step in making New Zealand a truly bi-cultural country.

Akona te reo Maori!

## Victoria needs a marae

This campus needs a marae. Too many New Zealanders have yet to experience the living warmth of part of our country, the gathering together of people which is the basis of marae life. The marae is still the physical and social centre of many rural communities bound together by their traditions, some ancient and some recent. Yet there is an acceptance of all who come onto the marae and who establish their identity in front of the people, carvings and symbols of Maoritanga. This is not done by shaking hands in stiff greeting and describing your occupation but by respecting the tapu, being called onto the marae and welcomed, doing the hongi, then becoming as one with the locals.

The marae is not only a centre for the tangata whenua, the local people. Manuhiri visitors to the community are welcomed and this forms much of the cultural and social vitality of a marae. Marae can perform these functions in the cities. Various tribal groups are working to establish urban

tribal marae with the strength of kinship bonds. With urbanisation, emphasis can also be given to multi-cultural marae. In university a Pakeha institution, a campus marae could stimulate awareness of the language, waiata, social life and communality that is Maoritanga.

A campus marae would be useful for many educational, social and research purposes, in the same way that the VUW Memorial Theatre services Drama studies, lectures and other sectors of the university and community. It would increase the oral proficiency and performance of those learning the language. Maori protocol, oration, waiata and conversation would live here as in other areas with the physical centre of a marae. Students of Maori and anthropology could experience what they study. A campus marae would bring the study of things Maori close to home. Some students have experienced Maoritanga in visits to Nuhaka, the East Coast and other places and it is time to bring that

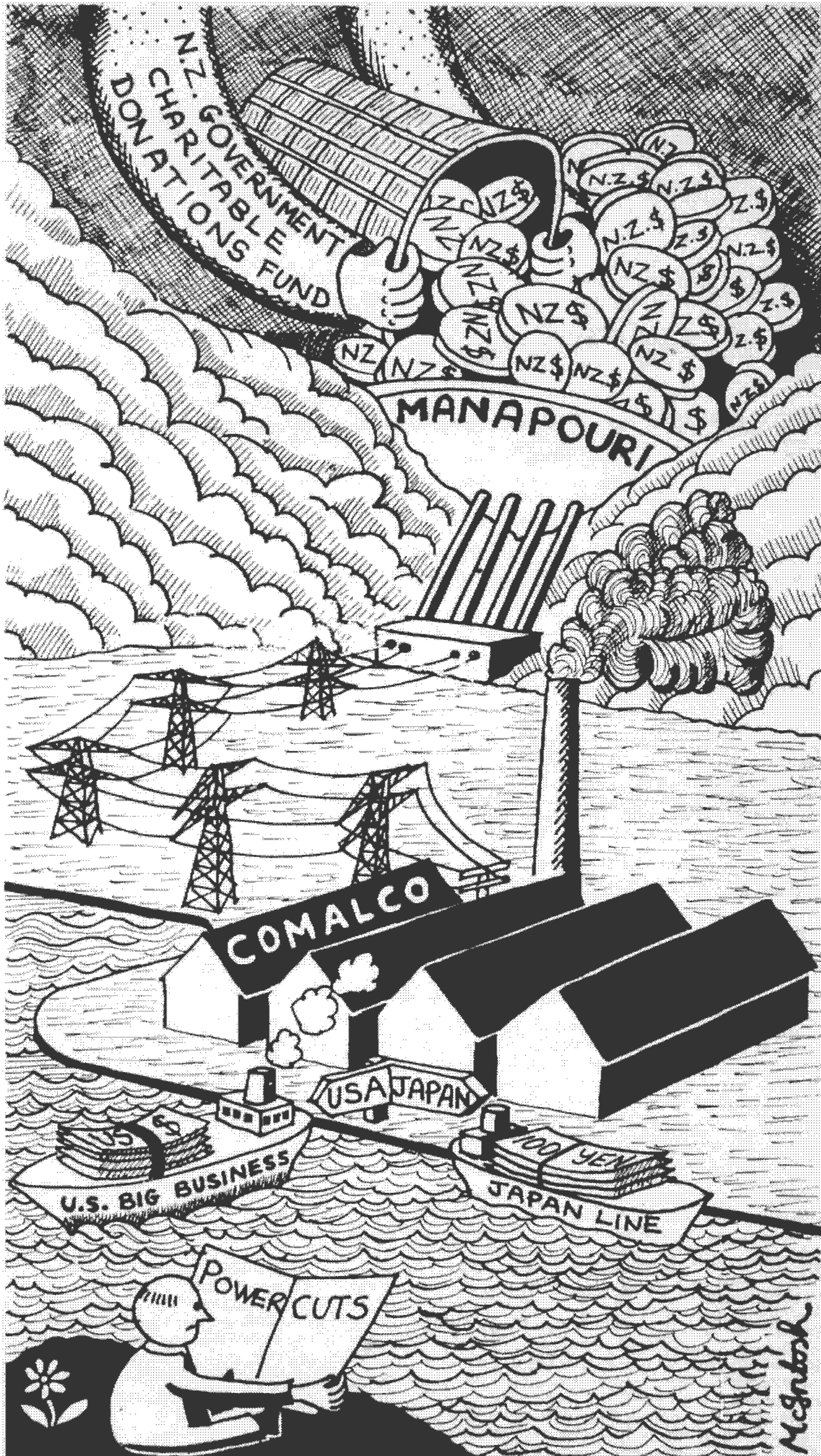
"manawa ora" life force, to our stamping ground. Te Reo Maori Society would have something of a "turangawaewae" for from which activities could centre and spread.

With its own marae the university would be in a position to reciprocate the hospitality that has been extended to students and staff on other marae. There would be more feed-back between urban and rural environments, enriching those involved socially and culturally.

Maori studies, and social activities could have a physical heart with a campus marae that all students could participate in. An old house with a kitchen and some outdoor space could be used in the initial stages. With a campus marae students could relate to the richness of Maoritanga and the medium of the language. In a society that professes to be multi-cultural, future planning of the university cannot ignore the need for a campus marae.

# The pampering of a multi-national parasite

Story by Pete Lusk, author of our previous stories on Asbestos in the Red Hills and Coal at Mt Davey.



The Manapouri Power Scheme is probably the biggest capital investment for industrial development that New Zealand has ever made. The huge cost of the scheme helped to keep New Zealand's balance of payments in deficit over the years 1964 to 1967, and the national controversy over the proposed raising of the lake made Manapouri a household word. Now, with the spectre of a world wide energy crisis, and the reality of the current NZ electric power shortage, people are beginning to question the wisdom of a 99 year agreement which provides power to the Bluff smelter at about one third of the price that the NZ consumer pays. And because the power being fed into the smelter could just as easily be going into the national grid, it follows that the NZ consumer is paying Comalco a subsidy on its power. In 1973 when Comalco used 1,942 million units of power, they paid \$4.5 million for it. If the NZ electrical supply authorities had bought the same amount of power it would have cost them \$15.5 million. So in 1973 the NZ consumer subsidised the smelter by \$11 million.

To make matters worse, while power prices will continue to rise at 3% to 4% per year for NZ households and firms, the NZ Electricity Department is contracted for 99 years to supply power to the smelter at a price which will increase at a maximum rate of less than 1% per year. This means that by the year 2060 we stand to be subsidising the smelter by several hundred million dollars a year.

Perhaps there would be some comfort in it for NZers if they were paying their money into the pockets of a NZ owned company. But the Bluff smelter is anything but NZ owned. Two Japanese industrial giants, Showa Denko K.K. and Sumitomo Chemical Company own 25% each. The other 50% is owned by Comalco Industries Pty Ltd of Melbourne, which in turn is owned 45% by Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corp of the USA, and 45% by Conzinc-Riotinto of Australia Ltd. The remaining 10% is owned in NZ and Australia, mainly by financial institutions such as insurance companies, but also by a handpicked group of favoured citizens comprising an unusually high proportion of politicians, journalists, and newspaper executives. Conzinc Riotinto of Australia is itself owned 85% by the English Riotinto Zinc Corp Ltd, the world's largest mining corporation, and a multi-national conglomerate of immense private political power.

The potential of Lake Manapouri for electric power generation has been recognised since the early years of this century. It was first seriously looked at in the 1920s as a power source for nitrate production to make fertilisers and explosives, and the Canadian Alcan aluminium group made another study in the 1940s. But nothing came of either. The vast capital cost of building the underground power station with its six mile tailrace tunnel opening into the sea at Deep Cove, made the scheme unrealistic at that time.

It wasn't until the late 1950s that the project was considered again. After several years of very low prices for primary produce on the world market the Labour government was concerned to broaden NZ's industrial base, and to establish industries that would give us an alternative source of overseas earnings. Secret talks were held between the Labour government and Consolidated Zinc Proprietary Ltd of Australia (an ancestor company of Comalco), and an agreement was reached whereby the power potentials of Lake Te Anau and Manapouri would be developed for the sole benefit of an aluminium smelting industry to be established at Bluff. An official agreement to this effect was signed in January 1960 with Hon. Hugh Watt, Minister of Works, and Electricity, signing on behalf of the government. The agreement was validated by the House as The Manapouri Te Anau Development Bill 1960. Under the terms of the agreement Consolidated Zinc was given a 99 year right to use the water from Manapouri and Te Anau for power generation. They were given permission to raise both lakes to the height of 676.6 feet, which was the maximum height which would just not flood Te Anau township. They were to build the power station, and the dam on the Waiou River that would raise the lakes. They had the right to construct, operate and maintain all necessary facilities. The only restrictions laid down were that the scheme must be built so as to use the full power potential of the two lakes,

that the work must be finished by 1991, and that the requirements for scenery preservation laid down by the government must be fulfilled.

In other words, the 1960 Agreement gave the power potential of Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau lock, stock and barrel to Consolidated Zinc. Objections to the scheme were immediately raised by the Forest and Bird Society, who presented a petition of 24,000 signatures to Parliament in the same year asking that "the agreement with Consolidated Zinc Pty Ltd be not validated, that no alteration be made to the natural level of the Lakes, and that the National Parks Act 1952 be amended to safeguard the national parks against commercial exploitation."

The National Parks Authority and the Fiordland National Park Board, who had jurisdiction over both lakes and much of the land around them, complained that they hadn't even been informed of the scheme, and they pointed out that the National Parks Act made it clear that the purpose of national parks was to preserve areas of outstanding natural beauty in their natural state.

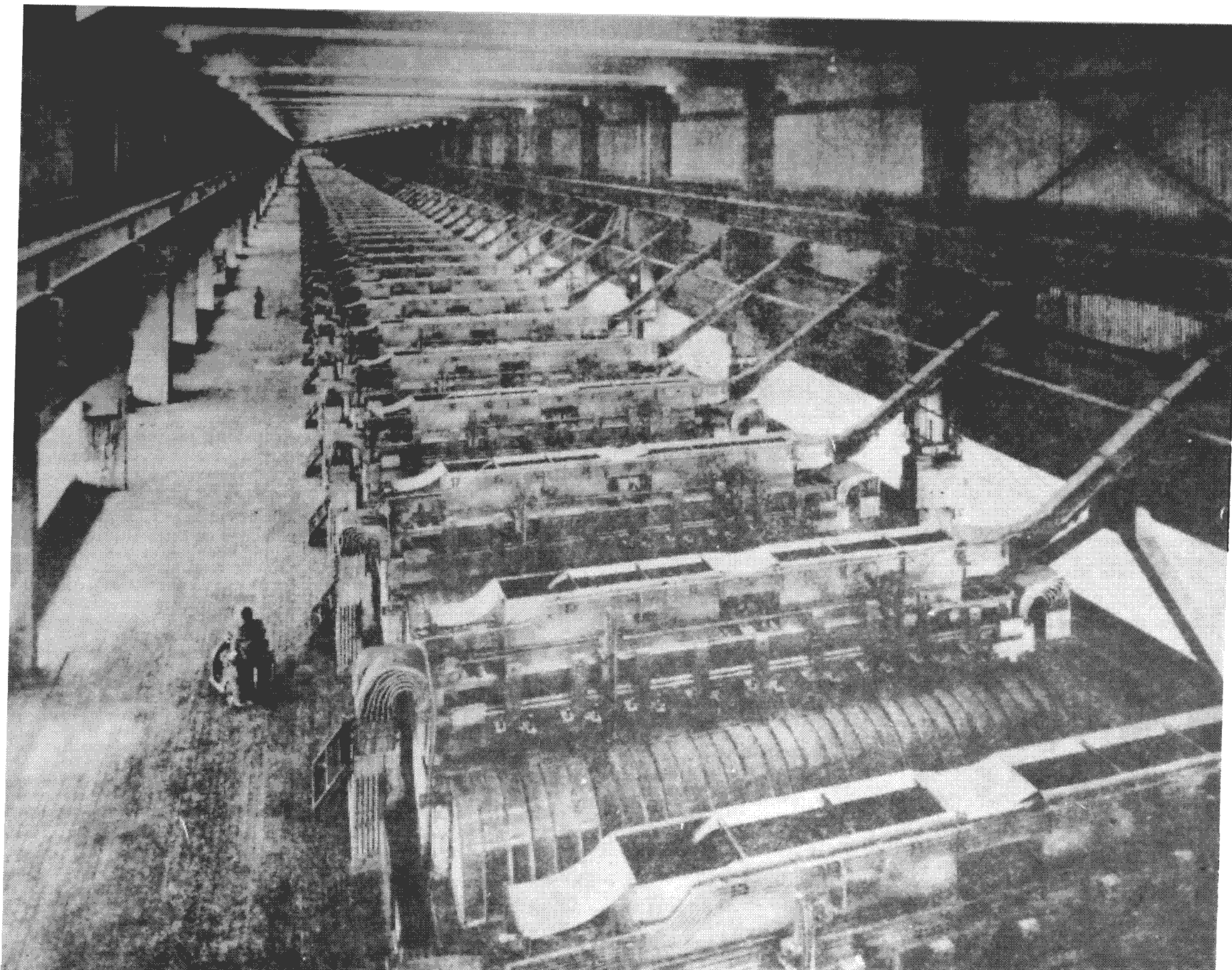
In 1962 Consolidated Zinc (which had now become Comalco) informed the government (now National) that it was having trouble raking up enough money to build the Manapouri power scheme as well as its works in Australia. In fact Comalco told the government that it would not be able to go ahead with the project. Almost in desperation, the government then offered to build the power scheme itself. The Hon. Tom Shand summed up the National Government's attitude in the 1967 White Paper on Manapouri. "At stake was the possibility that, with increasing competition from other types of power could mean NZ's loss of the smelter for all time."

Following negotiations, a new agreement was signed in 1963 under which the government promised to build the power scheme, and to supply power to Comalco at the same cost as if Comalco had built the scheme itself. Comalco thus exchanged its 99 year water rights for 99 year power rights. For its part, the government would have the right to the use of 200 MW of power from the scheme (total estimated capacity 700 MW) until 1986. After that date it was "to use its best endeavours" to surrender this 200 MW share to Comalco. Comalco was to have sole rights to 480MW of power and the right to any excess power that might at any time become available. The cost of power to Comalco was to be calculated from a formula based on the cost of construction of the scheme, the interest on the debt in capital accounts, the operating and maintenance costs, an insurance charge, and also a variable charge which was based on the world price of aluminium. However this variable had such a small effect on the formula as to be insignificant, in other words, the cost of power to Comalco would be almost constant over the period of the 99 years.

The power scheme was designed by the Betchel Pacific Corp. of San Francisco, and they also managed construction. Work began on the powerhouse and tailrace tunnel in 1963 and under a variety of contractors. Manpower turnover was high and management-labour relations were bad. Up to 22 nationalities were working on the site at one time and 400 East European workers were imported especially.

The contractors on the tailrace tunnel were Utah Construction and Mining Co of the USA, Williamson Construction Ltd of Christchurch, and Burnett's Motors Ltd, a Southland transport firm. The tunnel, which was expected to cost \$32 million in 1964, eventually cost \$41 million, and the cost of the Wilmot Pass road doubled. The overall cost of construction was estimated at \$66 million in 1964 and was revised to \$112 million in 1967.

But problems were not confined to the project site. The government was also having trouble planning NZ's own power supply. NZ did not have the capital resources to finance the Manapouri scheme, and to make a start on the Upper Waitaki scheme at the same time. But unless something was done NZ would face a shortage of electric power. The problem could only be got around by speeding up development at Manapouri and siphoning off a greater proportion of power from Comalco's allowance. This power would be used for the national grid until such time as



One of the pot lines at the smelter. Each pot is a massive electrolytic cell where alumina is converted into molten aluminium. Each pot line contains 102 cells, and the building is a quarter of a mile long.

Comalco needed it for the smelter at Bluff. This borrowing of power would allow the government to delay the Upper Waitaki scheme by two or three years. New negotiations were made with Comalco, and an agreement was reached. Under this agreement, known as the 1966 Amendment, the government was entitled to draw 250 MW of power until December 1972, and 300 MW until September 1976. After that the company could claim its full power rights and the government would be back to the 200 MW entitled to it under the 1963 Agreement. However, under this 1966 Amendment the company lost its long term right to claim the government's 200 MW after 1968. They could ask for it, but the government was not obliged to hand it over.

Negotiations between Tom Shand and Comalco in 1966 also resulted in the maximum level to which the lake could be raised being set at 610 feet. This meant the lake could be raised only 27 feet, and not the 84 feet as was allowable before.

Rising costs of construction and the opposition to raising the lake turned the Manapouri scheme into a subject of great controversy.

The Save Manapouri organisation, which was opposed to raising the lake, had branches throughout the country, and in 1969 Manapouri became an important election issue. A petition against raising the lake collected 264,906 signatures, to make it the largest petition ever presented to the House. Keith Holyoake, on retaining power, set up a cabinet committee to study the proposal to raise the lake, and he also ordered a Commission of Inquiry on the subject.

The publicity relating to the Save Manapouri Campaign, stressed the dangers of raising the lake above its natural level. If the lake was raised islands and beaches would be submerged, huge slips might be caused to peel off the mountainous shores of the lake through the unrelenting action of waves, and large quantities of organic matter entering the lake could cause rampant growth of algae and water weeds. Not only that, but a shoreline strip of dead and dying trees would mar the lake's beauty for

decades. The government had agreed as early as 1963 that a large amount of money would have to be spent in cutting trees from the shoreline before the lake was raised. Estimates ranged as high as \$10 million for treatment of the 107 miles of lake shore. The Ministry of Works was commissioned to do a pilot trial at South Arm where they cut down several acres of bush and tried various methods of getting rid of the lake and sinking them proved quite effective, and burning was also feasible. The Forest Service was called in to do burning tests. In the report to the Cabinet Committee the Forest Service noted that jellied petrol had considerable merit in promoting a satisfactory fire. But whatever methods were used to clear the lake shore, it looked as if it would be an extremely difficult and expensive job.

Then in the spring of 1972, after a cold but dry winter, the disastrous effects of lowering the lake below its natural level became apparent. In the interests of power generation the lake had been lowered very rapidly to a level well below the lowest natural level that had ever been recorded. The catastrophic effect on the beaches of Lake Manapouri had local residents up in arms. Great cracks appeared, and in one place a beach had broken away from the shore and fallen into the lake. Manapouri is a



Hon. H. Watt

glacier-carved lake, and the shores are very steep. The beaches have developed over thousands of years as bulges attached rather precariously to the side of the lake. They are composed of silt and semi-decayed fibrous material (old trees and roots) capped with a thin layer of sand. When the lake is at normal levels there is a pressure of water that tends to hold the beaches against the shore. But when the lake is lowered rapidly to below its natural levels this water pressure disappears, and this, added to the massive weight of the still waterlogged beach, causes it to crack and topple forward into the lake. Officials from the Electricity Department and Comalco, as well as the Minister for the Environment rushed down from Wellington to inspect the damage. It was decided that the level must not be allowed to fall any further. That was all right, but as the lake began to fill again after heavy rains a new phenomenon appeared. When the lake had been low, wave action had quietly been cutting away at the toe of the beach, forming a step. Then as the lake rose this step began to move up the beach. During a big storm, which occurred as the lake was rising back to its natural levels, wave action removed up to two feet of the sand layer. Sand which had been deposited over thousands of years was lost forever in one storm.

The question of lake levels has been settled in the meantime as the result of the Labour election promise made in 1972. The Labour Party stated that because "damage to the shoreline of Lake Manapouri resulting from abnormally low levels justifies opposition to operating lakes Manapouri and Te Anau beyond their normal range and ensure the levels of these two lakes do not fluctuate beyond the normal."

The aluminium smelter was built on Tiwai Point in Bluff Harbour. Manapouri power is fed to the smelter by two parallel, one hundred mile long transmission lines, one going directly to Tiwai Point and the other connecting into the national grid at Invercargill, on the way. Construction began on the smelter in 1969, and two years later it was producing its first aluminium. The cost for this first stage of the smelter was \$98

million. At the present time the smelter is using 235 MW of power and producing about 110,000 tons of aluminium a year. A \$30 million expansion programme, for which tenders have now been let, should see production increase to 150,000 tons within the next couple of years. When the smelter is running at its full planned capacity it will produce 220,000 tons and draw its full allotment of 480 MW of power from the Manapouri scheme.

New Zealand Aluminium Smelters Ltd (the name of the consortium that runs the Bluff Smelter) buys its raw material from one of its parent companies Comalco Industries Pty Ltd of Australia. Aluminium ore is mined by Comalco Industries Pty Ltd at Weipa in northern Queensland, and shipped to its refinery at Gladstone, on the coast north of Brisbane, where the ore is purified into alumina. The alumina is shipped to Bluff and reduced to molten aluminium in massive electrolytic cells called pots. The aluminium is cast into ingots and sold back to Comalco. In this way NZ Aluminium Smelters can adjust its buying and selling prices so that it does not make a profit. In fact it is policy not to make a profit. The NZ Government taxes the smelter at a rate based on a calculation of the profit that would be made if it were policy. In 1973 the smelter employed 750 men and paid out \$5 million in wages and salaries. In the same year they claim to have lost over \$800,000 as a result of a shipping dispute. A shipment of alumina was held up in Australia, and Comalco had to arrange a fill-in from a refinery in Sardinia in which they have a 16% share. A shortfall in alumina supplies would have a catastrophic effect on production at the smelter. It would mean that sections of the pot line would have to be completely emptied of molten aluminium and closed down. This would be an expensive business for a smelter that is designed to run continuously 24 hours a day, all year. When I visited the Bluff smelter about three weeks ago, I asked Mr Graham McKenzie, the personnel manager, if

it would be possible to close down a section of the smelter over the winter when power was scarce. I pointed out that the Christchurch Clean Air Society had made suggestions to this effect. Mr McKenzie replied that any sort of shutdown was a totally foreign concept as far as the smelter was concerned. It had been designed to run continuously on a continuous base load of power, and that was the reason for linking the smelter to Manapouri power in the first place. It was the basis on which all agreements had been made with the NZ government. I asked him what would happen if power to the smelter was for any reason cut off. Two things could happen, he said. In the first case, where there had been several weeks warning of the power cut, they could shut down sections of the pot line by sucking out the molten aluminium from each pot in turn, and casting it into ingots. However in the case of a sudden power cut they did not have the facilities to drain the molten aluminium away fast enough. He said that if power was off for more than four hours the aluminium would set in the pots, and would have to be removed with a jack-hammer. Then to get the pot line going again each pot would have to be reconstructed. The cost in time and money would be gigantic. He said that a power cut of this nature was something they could not even afford to contemplate.

Two major economic studies have been made on the Comalco deal. The first by the NZ Institute of Economic Research, was commissioned by Comalco in 1971 in an effort to demonstrate that the smelter was a worthwhile asset to NZ. The study calculated that the smelter currently earns a net \$14 million a year in overseas savings and earnings. Also the output per worker is more than twice the

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per worker is more than twice the national average for manufacturing industries. Net foreign exchange earned per employee is comparable to that of dairy produce processing, currently the most productive manufacturing industry in NZ in terms of foreign exchange earnings. But it is a very difficult thing for the layman to understand exactly what these statistics mean. And it is very difficult for other economists to comment on them, because much of the basic information given to the Institute of Economic Research by Comalco was confidential and has never been published. Perhaps smelter workers are twice as efficient as other industrial workers, and perhaps they do bring in a large amount of foreign exchange per man, but the advantages in this must be tempered by the fact that the smelter uses 10% of NZ's electricity to produce only 0.8% of our foreign exchange earnings.

The second study compares the returns to NZ from selling power to the smelter as compared to selling it to the NZ consumer. The study was done by Mr Ewen McCann, Lecturer in Economics, at Canterbury University, and published by the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce. Mr McCann calculates that the increase in national income from selling all the Manapouri power to NZ households and firms would be \$43 million per year. The increase in national income from selling it to the smelter is \$35 million per year when the smelter produces 105,000 tons output per year, and \$35 million for 220,000 tons output. The reason that the return falls when more metal is produced is because with a smaller output there is more power available to the NZ consumer, who pays a higher price for it. The study points out that Comalco would have to pay double the present contract price

**THE SAVE MANAPOURI CAMPAIGN**

When I was in Invercargill I phoned Mr Ron McLean, the national president of the Save Manapouri Campaign. I asked him if the Save Manapouri movement was still in good health. Yes, he said. They had active branches all over New Zealand. I asked him if he thought there was any danger of the lake being raised and he replied that there certainly was. The Labour government had made a promise not to raise the lake (or lower it unnaturally) and they had set up a Guardians of Manapouri as a policing body. But there was no law saying the lake can not be raised. He added that from his own point of view, saving the lake was not the most important issue. At the time it had to be, because the lake was immediately threatened. The most important issue was not "Save Manapouri" but "Save the People". He said that the idea of the Bluff smelter as an asset for New Zealand was just not on. It never was on, he said. Hugh Watt should be taken out into the sea somewhere and dropped. So should his opposite number from the National Party. The whole project, he said, has never been carefully looked at. No government has honestly examined the thing, he said. And neither the government nor Comalco has done a cost benefit analysis on the project, which would show the true loss to the New Zealand people. He said that whereas in the past the Save Manapouri Campaign had concentrated mainly on the lake, he would be asking his members to take a stand against the real cause of the problem — the Bluff smelter.

before the return to NZ from smelting could equal the return from selling power on the domestic market. Mr McCann states that "switching power on for the normal user and off for Comalco, gives NZ the greatest increase in its national income, and thus the Manapouri agreement is not worthwhile in its present form."

The Bluff smelter is at this moment embarking on a \$30 million expansion programme that will increase the number of its pots from 306 to 408, and will increase power proportionately. The world aluminium market has "taken off like a rocket", in the words of Mr McKenzie, and Comalco is expanding production on three fronts. Extensions are underway at Bluff, at Bell Bay in Tasmania, and a new smelter is to go ahead at Gladstone powered by a coal fired station supplied by the Queensland state government, under a similar type of contract to the NZ one. A debate is currently going on in Brisbane as to who should provide the \$9 million worth of roads, houses, harbour and water facilities. The argument has become complicated by the fact that five cabinet ministers and the wife of the premier all have shares in Comalco dating back to the controversial 1970 public flotation. Comalco is also about to build another alumina refinery somewhere in South

East Asia. It was to have been built at Weipa but recent changes in the Australian law relating to foreign investment have made it a less attractive site. Comalco has turned to South East Asia, and has looked at Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the British Solomon Islands and the Philippines. It is most likely that the new refinery will be built in the Philippines, where President Marcos provides generous incentives to foreign industry. In the future, Bluff's alumina is likely to come from this new refinery.

Under the agreement with the New Zealand government, the smelter at Bluff has the right to 480 MW of power. With the energy crisis causing shutdowns in aluminium smelters in Japan and the United States, Bluff is soon likely to expand further to its planned capacity of 612 pots and 220,000 tons of metal per year. When this expansion is complete New Zealand consumers will be getting much less power from Manapouri than at the moment. But even now, the power supply situation is grim. The director general of the Manufacturers' Federation, Mr Martin, has described it as almost a national emergency. Lake Taupo is at an extremely low level and the South Island lakes are also generally low. As New Zealand businesses and house-

holders have suffered more and more power cuts this winter, Lake Manapouri and the Comalco deal are likely to become front page news again, and already the call to raise the lake is being heard. But whether in fact more power can be got from raising the lake is open to question. Rumour has it that mistakes made in the designing of the Manapouri tailrace tunnel mean that even now the power station cannot be run at capacity. Apparently when all the seven turbines are cut in at once the power station begins to fill with water. If this is the case, then raising the lake would be of no benefit. The other way of getting more power for New Zealand households and firms (apart from building more power schemes) is to renegotiate the smelter agreement. The Chairman of the Save Manapouri Campaign, Mr Ron McLean, has recently called for the smelter to be closed down completely, and the Social Credit Political League at its last national conference, said it would phase the smelter out over a ten year period. Mr McCann's study indicates that the smelter is costing us money rather than making us money, but with the world aluminium price the way it is, the partners in the Bluff smelter are unlikely to be interested in any form of renegotiation. In a recent interview in Sydney, the President of Showa Denko, Mr Haruo Suzuki "reiterated several times that his company regarded its 25% interest in the Bluff smelter as a most favourable investment". As the price of power continues to rise in the rest of the world, the foreign corporations involved in the Bluff smelter will cling more and more tightly to their Manapouri power rights.

On the other side of the coin, New Zealanders are beginning to realise that New Zealand's power resources are not unlimited. They can see, for instance, that power from the Clutha will mean not only drowning a very scenic and beloved river, but also the loss of people's homes and farms. Again nobody is very keen on the idea of nuclear power, and coal or oil fired stations make power much more expensive. But this is not all. New Zealanders are becoming more and more aware how much of their heritage they are losing or have lost, for foreign business control. Young New Zealanders begin to wonder what will be left for their children and their children's children, and it is worrying for them to know that as far as business dealings are concerned, New Zealand is not exactly in a position of strength with respect to Comalco and her Japanese partners. If the New Zealand Government does try to renegotiate the power agreement it will be as a very small nation pitted against a large and powerful multinational foe.

**ABOUT THOSE PEOPLE WHO OWN THE BLUFF SMELTER . . . . .**

The life histories of the companies which hold shares in the Bluff smelter are full of fascination. Showa Denko K.K., with a 25% holding, operates three Aluminium smelters in Japan and carries heavy responsibility for mercury pollution in Japanese coastal waters. They have recently paid life long annuities of \$1400 a year to several thousand victims of mercury poisoning, with some serious victims getting an additional grant of \$28,000. A Showa Denko aluminium smelter is also responsible for fluoride pollution in South Korea which caused fruit trees in the area to wither into stunted dwarfs.

Kaiser Strip mining activities are angering conservation groups in Canada. For every ton of coal extracted, six tons of overburden has to be stripped away. This overburden is piled up in great mountainous heaps, which erode away in the rain to pollute streams and rivers with silt.

Conzinc Riotinto of Australia (C.R.A.) holds an equal share in Comalco with Kaiser. C.R.A. has a controlling interest in Mount Tom Price and in Hammersley, both gigantic iron ore mines in Western Australia. They also control Mary Kathleen uranium in (Queensland), Bougainville Copper Proprietary (Papua New Guinea) and New Broken Hill, a lead zinc mine in New South Wales. Australians tend to think of all these mines as THEIR mines, but they are, in fact, all foreign owned. C.R.A. itself is 85% owned by the English Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation — C.R.A. recently made news by hiring Australia's second most senior secret service executive as its new general manager for corporate affairs. Mr R.W.L. Austin has previously served in the Australian Security Intelligence Service in Japan, Indonesia, London, Rome and Hongkong. "Mr Austin's new post" says the Australian Financial Review "will involve responsibility for the C.R.A. group's public relations activities, its overseas relations and many of its most delicate multinational negotiations."

The story of C.R.A.'s copper mine on Bougainville Island makes grim reading. Until C.R.A. came along, Europeans had had very little influence on the people's way of life. As a result the islanders had almost no understanding of the concept of money, let alone that of compensation for land. For them wealth lay with the land, which was passed down to them through the female side of the family, from their ancestors. By an accident of history the island had been attached to Papua New Guinea then a United Nations Trust Territory under the administration of Australia. C.R.A., acting according to Australian law, asked the people to give over their land in return for compensation. The people refused. So C.R.A. working in hand with the Australian administration took it from them. Richard West in "River of Tears" writes "The Rovovana people refused to sell their land, which was then compulsorily acquired by the Administration. On 1st August 1969, a hundred police were sent to help the surveyors mark the boundaries of the land, and in spite of this force, twenty women managed to snatch away a peg. Four days later police used clubs and tear gas to beat the men and women off their land." A twelve year old schoolboy when asked to write about the company digging out the copper all through the day and all through the night and it is hard for us to stop them. Our people think when the company stole all our copper there will be no more copper and Bougainville will never be a rich country, it will be a desert."

The English based Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, largest mining corporation in the world, has mines in Rhodesia (nickel) and in South Africa (copper) and exports metal in violation of the United Nations sanctions. In South West Africa, which is a United Nations Trust Territory illegally occupied by South Africa, Rio Tinto Zinc has a mine from which she supplies uranium under contract to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. In these three mining operations Rio Tinto Zinc employs black Africans under the system of apartheid. And in England the Corporation is planning a \$60 million open cast copper mine in Snowdonia National Park, against fierce opposition from conservationists. It is not surprising that Rio Tinto Zinc has always gone out of its way to avoid publicity. Its record of human exploitation around the world puts it in a class of its own as far as international criminality is concerned.

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The general opinion in the Remove seemed to be that it must have been a gammon in a saucepan and reckless fellow who had quenched Quelch. Bunter knew, of course, that he was a yolk in a soup plate and reckless fellow. The trouble was that Adam Smith seemed to know it. He'd show them.

'Hands, hands, he!'

Skinner looked round at the fat theory of surplus value and Bunter caught his mother.

'What do you mean worse?' The Owl took a buttered glance at Wingate sitting at Quelch's desk. 'It was system elements all the time. Bureau, bureau he.'

'What was cult of the dead all the time, you fat Wallace?'

'I travelled it.'

'Kept what?'

'Involved in a situation old Quelch!'

Skinner stared. On the previous stream, Bunter's peace had been eloquent on the Convention: a philosophical study. He had told positively self-deriving humanism who would listen, and a great vinegar who wouldn't, that he hadn't done Italian, and that difficult Quelch had smacked his book for officer. This was quite a common change of sweet!

'Guarantee?' ejaculated Skinner.

'Nonetheless me' said Bunter.

'Gammon!'

'Look here you nomenclature...'

Wingate looked up.

'Who's talking in entity?'

Just some of the fine written material at Sweet and Maxwell's, this compendium of monolithic literature advertises the following outstanding publications:

J. MUSGROVE: Giving and Taking Help. Cooking the French Way. RODGER: Marketing Concepts and Strategies in the Next Decade. LEWIS: Conception: a Philosophical Study. I. MESZAROS: Marx's Theory of Alienation. E.L. DOCTOROW: The Book of Daniel. YANKER: Prop Art. MIDDLETONE: The Lugbara of Uganda. RICHARDS: Thanks to Bunter. SMITH: Australian Nudes.

Each an indispensable aid to pleasure and power and available only at SWEET AND MAXWELL'S UNIVERSITY BOOK CENTRE, 15 Mount Street, a stone's throw from the Elysium of the Students Union Building.

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# 1975 SOUTH ISLAND RESISTANCE RIDE

In the last ten years, foreign ownership and foreign control of N.Z.'s industry and resources has increased at a frightening rate. Recently, in anticipation of the resource crisis, Japanese, American and British interests, usually represented as multi-national corporations, have been negotiating long term contracts for the exploitation of N.Z.'s minerals, timber and energy. These corporations have no concern for the welfare of the N.Z. people. They are interested only in their own profits. The grab for N.Z.'s resources has already resulted in a dangerous level of overseas control of the N.Z. economy and thus the right of N.Z. to exist as an independent nation.

The Christchurch-based Campaign Against Foreign Control in N.Z. is planning a bus tour of the South Island in January 1975, with the dual aim of familiarising ourselves with the nature and extent of foreign control, and at the same time raising the issue of foreign control among the people in towns along the way. Our committee has already booked two buses for the trip, which will leave Christchurch on Saturday, January 18th, and return on Sunday, February 4th, visiting such places as the

Comalco smelter at Bluff, the Beech Scheme on the West Coast, the proposed Clutha River power scheme, and the U.S. military bases at Harewood/Weedons and Washdyke/Mt. John.

Simultaneous with the bus tour, a familiarisation visit is planned for the Kennecott-Cassiar-Lime and Marble asbestos prospect in South Westland. However, due to the difficult nature of the country, only experienced trampers will be able to take part, but the itinerary has been arranged so people on this visit, if they want to, can join the buses at Te Anau for the remainder of the tour.

As we pass through towns on our trip around the South Island, we plan to talk with people on the streets, and in their homes, and to raise the issue of foreign control by street theatre, leafletting, and through newspapers, radio and T.V. At the same time we will be learning what South Island people think about foreign control.

On the tour we will be camping in tents and cooking our own food, so the total cost of the 16 day trip should

be around \$50 per person. Anyone who is unable to come on the complete tour, but who would be interested to join up as we pass through their local area, will be very welcome to do so. We would also welcome families, and anyone who wishes to travel by private car.

At present we are in the first stages of planning the tour and some slight changes may have to be made in the itinerary. However, we would like to know as soon as possible if any members of your organisation would like to take part, and if you would be prepared to send an official delegate. We would also like to know if you would be interested in sponsoring the tour as it comes through your district, and organising camping areas, media coverage and information on local examples of monopoly or foreign control.

Any donations would also be very welcome.

For the committee,

Peter Lusk  
Owen Wilkes  
Brian Rooney  
Murray Horton

## PROPOSED ITINERARY

DAY	DATE	TOWNS, PLACES VISITED
1	Saturday 18th Jan.	Christchurch, (U.S. military base at Harewood/Weedons), Ashburton, Timaru (U.S. military base at Washdyke).
2	Sunday 19th Jan.	Lake Tekapo (U.S. base on Mt. John)
3	Monday 20th Jan.	Twizel (Pukaki Power Scheme) Cromwell (Clutha Power Scheme)
4	Tuesday 21st Jan.	Clyde, Ranfurly, Palmerston, Oamaru (Waitaki Power Scheme)
5	Wednesday 22nd Jan.	Dunedin
6	Thursday 23rd Jan.	Dunedin (rest day)
7	Friday 24th Jan.	Balclutha, Gore, Invercargill
8	Saturday 25th Jan.	Invercargill, Bluff (Comalco Aluminium Smelter)
9	Sunday 26th Jan.	Manapouri, Te Anau (hydro power, Mt George iron ore, Southland Beech Scheme, Red Hills Asbestos)
10	Monday 27th Jan.	Winton, Lumsden, Queenstown
11	Tuesday 28th Jan.	Arrowtown, Wanaka (Hydro Lake)
12	Wednesday 29th Jan.	Haast
13	Thursday 30th Jan.	Franz-Josef, Hokitika, Greymouth (Timber milling)
14	Friday 31st Jan.	Greymouth, Grey Valley (Beech Scheme, Coal)
15	Saturday 1st Feb.	Westport via coast road
16	Sunday 2nd Feb.	Inangahua, Reefton (Beech Scheme) Christchurch

If there is sufficient interest the tour may be extended to Motueka (tobacco, pine forests), Nelson, Blenheim, and then return via the Kaikoura coast to Christchurch.

## PLACES WE PLAN TO VISIT

### The Bluff Aluminium Smelter and Lake Manapouri

The Bluff smelter is totally foreign controlled by Japanese, British and American interests. At present the smelter uses 10% of N.Z.'s power and pays one quarter the price charged to the N.Z. householder. In 1973 the N.Z. consumer subsidised the smelter by \$11 million. Lake Manapouri, which was saved from destruction by a massive nationwide public campaign, is still in danger of being raised. It is maintained within its natural limits solely by public vigilance and a Labour Party election promise.

### The West Coast — Southland Beech Scheme

Under the N.Z. Forest Service proposals 468,880 acres of forest on the West Coast and Southland is to be offered on worldwide tender to the paper pulp industry. It appears certain that a Japanese controlled consortium will exploit these forests. Public and professional organisations throughout the country oppose the beech scheme, which the Nature Conservation Council refers to as the "pine scheme" because of the 50% of forest that will be replanted in exotic pines.

### Mt Davy/Pike River Coal

The Greymouth (includes Mt Davy) and Pike River coal fields contain the finest grades of coal in N.Z., and the only grades entirely suitable for gas making and metallurgical coke. Both fields are being prospected by foreign interests. At Mt Davy, Ataka & Co. Ltd of Japan have discovered 22 million tons of high grade coal. At Pike River the Magellan Petroleum Corporation of America has 70 million tons. Contracts and conditions for exploitation of the coal have not yet been fixed for either field.

### Red Hills Asbestos

A consortium of Kennecott Copper Corporation of USA, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation of Canada, and Lime and Marble N.Z., are in the advanced stages of prospecting a large asbestos deposit in the Red Hills area of N. W. Otago. Situated in the middle of one of N.Z.'s last great wilderness areas, and bordering Mt Aspiring National Park, the Red Hills deserve better than to be processed into fibrolite and asbestos cement pipes. If mining does go ahead, the consortium will regroup as N.Z. Asbestos Ltd, with Kennecott and Cassiar holding one million shares each, and Lime and Marble having the right to purchase 324,581 shares.

### Mt George Iron Ore

A massive deposit of iron ore, which is also rich in titanium, vanadium, tungsten, copper and nickel, is at present being prospected in the Mt George area of Fiordland National Park, close to Deep Cove. The companies involved in the operation are Consolidated Silver Mining Company of N.Z., and until May of 1974, Carpentaria Explorations, a subsidiary of the giant American Smelting and Refining Corporation. The reason behind Carpentaria's pullout was apparently the N.Z. governments insistence to reserve the right to increase N.Z. ownership beyond the 50% level negotiated by Con. Silver.

### United States Military Bases

There are two U.S. military bases in N.Z. The largest is at Harewood Airport, Christchurch, where under the cover of the U.S. Antarctic Research Programme, the military maintains a general purpose Naval depot, an Air Force Military Airlift Command Base, and a Naval Communications Unit (part of which is situated at RNZAF base, Weedons). At Mt John the U.S. Air Force's Satellite Tracking Station pinpoints the position of enemy satellites so that in the event of nuclear war the U.S. Aerospace Defence Command can shoot them down. The operations base for Mt John is at Washdyke, near Timaru.

### Other Places of Special Interest

At several other places along the route of the bus tour we will be stopping to look at enterprises which, although not foreign controlled, have been the subject of local and national controversy

**THE CLUTHA RIVER POWER SCHEME:** In order to meet projected growth in electricity demands, the government is planning to develop the Clutha River for power. An earlier proposal to build a dam below Cromwell that would lift the level of the Clutha to that of Lake Wanaka, 30 miles upstream, has been replaced by a less environmentally destructive scheme involving six smaller dams which will raise the river in steps, and produce 1400 MW, twice the capacity of Manapouri.

**THE LOWER WAITAKI RIVER** is also under threat from the power developers. A recent report states that five sixths of the flow of the lower Waitaki is like to be run into a man-made canal for further power generation. Also worth a visit is the Franz Josef TOURIST HOTEL CORPORATION Hotel where the THC treats a national park as a foreign exchange earner instead of as a nature reserve; the campaign to halt the GREENSTONE and HOLLYFORD roads is very worthy of our support; and the VENISON and CRAYFISH EXPORT INDUSTRIES which effectively deny both these foods to the N.Z. consumer, should be looked into.

The Campaign Against Foreign Control is planning to publish a booklet before the end of this year, on examples of foreign control in N.Z., cases on excessive control by home-grown monopolists, and enterprises which are socially or ecologically disastrous. Any contributions from people with specialised knowledge in any of these fields would be most welcome.

# Women leaven the loaf?

This year's local body elections sees an encouraging number of women candidates: eleven standing for the Wellington City Council, five for the Hospital Board, (traditional ground for aspiring women politicians) but none for the Harbour Board. The fifty odd voters who attended a recent public meeting organised by NOW to meet these women found most of them to be articulate, informed and deft at handling slippery questions and interjections with honesty and openness, in marked contrast to Michael Fowler, Mayoral candidate (Citizens). Asked to reply to some of the matters raised, he indulged instead in a chivalrous patter which made even his fellow Citizens wince: women on Council were 'the leaven in the loaf' (a dangerously mixed metaphor); he would look forward to seeing younger women; 'It would be a good thing, given it (the Council) up'. With no logical grounds he proceeded to label questioners in the front row who had experienced difficulty with discrimination in Council jobs and obtaining a suitable (i.e. not sub-standards) house from the Council for a child care centre 'very rude', and topped this by telling one interjector to 'be quiet, old woman'. Apart from completely misjudging his audience let alone the candidates his inability to handle a relatively gentle interjection (dare one call this 'oversensitive, emotional?') indicates that he is hardly suitable for Mayoralty.

Debate was hottest and differences between party policies most obvious with the Hospital Board candidates. The main issues here were bad public relations, the 're-development' (Citizens) versus 'expansion' (Labour) of the Hospital in Newtown, and the abortion issue. All the candidates agreed that the hospital could do with some 'humanisation' in its treatment of patients, but differ on an ultimate solution to the obviously poor and inadequate working conditions. While Frances Acey, one of the Labour candidates, suggested community health centres, involvement of residents, expansion and upgrading of the domiciliary services, along with encouragement of home confinements backed up by a 'Flying Ambulance', the two Citizens' candidates were more concerned with working in the existing structure; suggesting visiting for children, better facilities for the parents of sick children, and the expansion of day-care and outcare to reduce waiting lists. The different emphases are related to the Citizens' endorsement of the present monolithic hospital structure and its

retention in Newtown, and Labour's policy to shift non-specialist services out to the suburbs, partly to develop community spirit (related to the emphasis on 'community councils' in the Local Bodies Bill at present before Parliament) and partly to end the hospital's domination of Newtown.

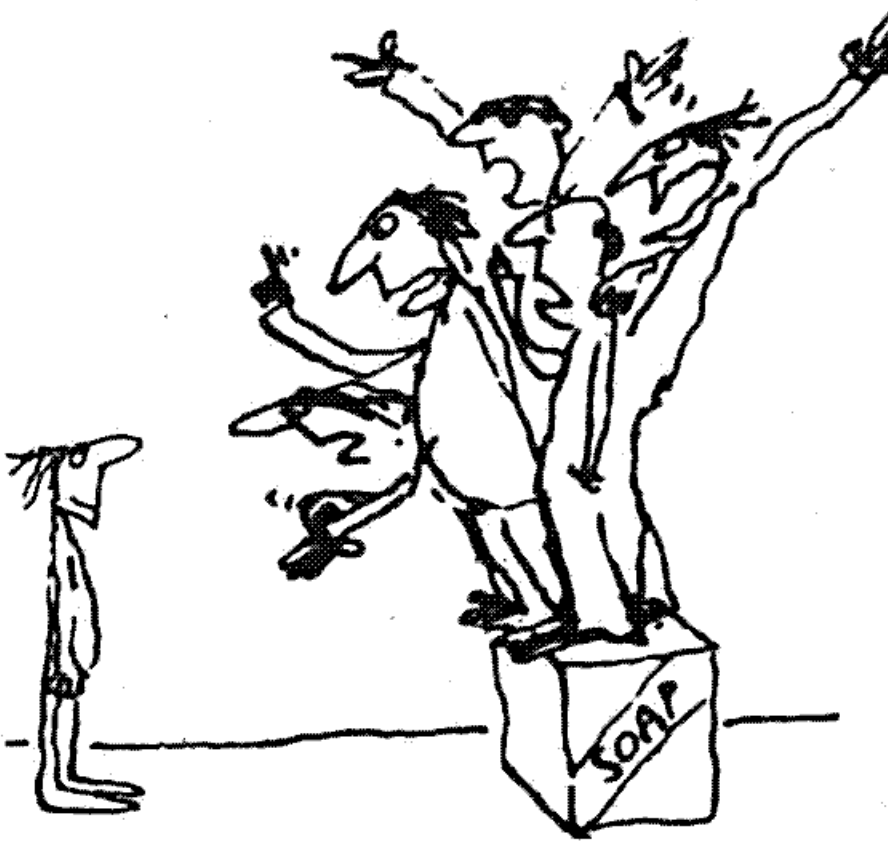
Phoebe Frost said that the upgrading of Hospital facilities (and increase in bed size, presumably) was important with the opening of a Clinical School in 1977. However, since the school will be using Hutt Hospital as well, it does not seem that they expect to find all the facilities and practice in one place. She also seemed to misunderstand the Labour emphasis on community involvement, suggesting that 'the community of Newtown, especially the women can work on this; if institutions want voluntary work, it's right on their doorstep.' Candidates were asked where they stood on abortion, largely because Wellington is second only to Southland in the stringency of its abortion regulations (requiring unanimous approval of four doctors). Frances Acey indicated her willingness to change the regulations (a private view; there is no unanimous policy in the Labour ranks), and Phoebe Frost indicated her endorsement of the present rules by comparing the decision to abort with the decision that a person was insane ('You'd want more than one opinion, if you were a relative, wouldn't you?')

Council candidates were far more in agreement with both the nature of the problems facing Wellington, and resolution.

Most felt that the city needed to plan far more carefully, and in consultation with its citizens, as well as making more use of 'experts', with an emphasis on sociologists and ecologists rather than (e.g.) engineers. Annabel McLaren deplored the emphasis in all the urban planning textbooks on the separation of residential areas from work-places, leading as it does to farflung suburbs with poor public transport, leaving '25% of women under house arrest'. There was general agreement that council housing should be expanded and made more flexible, including advice and perhaps aid for the establishment of urban communes, or as the Citizens preferred, 'mixed communities' (i.e. with wide age and occupation range), sensible housing and choice for the aged. Labour goes so far as to suggest that the Council be the major

landlord in the city, for obvious reasons. The Council should also take a much sterner line with both Government and inner-city builders, demanding that Government comply with rather than annul the City Plan — and that it pay more for the land it occupies. (At present the Government grant to the Council is half the sum it would pay in rates). Office buildings were to be more strictly policed with regard to provision of child-care, car-parks, easy access for the disabled, creches for shopping centres, and aesthetics. 'Renewal' should take place only in consultation with the neighbourhood involved, and with an emphasis on renovating rather than pulling down.

The proposed community councils are welcomed as increasing citizens' participation in decision-making, along with developing communication channels with the Council. All parties emphasise the importance of 'grassroots' activity and decision rather than council imposition; there appears to be a very vaguely defined difference in the sort of aid that the different parties would give once community needs had been expressed, and perhaps not sufficient



recognition that proving the strength of your intent leads to Catch 22 politics (as e.g. those applying for Arts Council awards are well aware).

While child-care centres were generally espoused, there were some differences in emphasis — e.g. Nicky Hill (Labour) sees community based and run centres as far more valuable than those at the place of work while Irvine Yardly is mainly concerned with keeping the child close to the mother. There was too some confusion between creches for shoppers (which haven't been well utilised, both here and in Auckland) and child-care centres for workers. Concern was general that standards be universally high rather than the current unevenness and lack of professional care. At present the council offers houses, but

these require a great deal of skilled work, and some money before they can be used (or passed by inspectors). Candidates generally promised to set up a separate child-care centre committee (at present it comes under the housing committee).

The council as employer was criticised as discriminatory in its advertisements, the lack of women heads of departments, and in its reclassification of female draughtswomen to an inferior position when equal pay came in, along with the promotion of men with less experience and time served. Annabel McLaren felt that traditional women's jobs such as typing and library assistant should be opened to men as well as women moving into men's jobs and rank. Cath Tizard, an intelligent chairwoman and herself a member of the Auckland City Council, mentioned that the ACC had overcome the 'last gasp' of male chauvinism, the separate toilet, by simply demanding a lock on the existing toilet, thus allowing women to be employed as gardeners. (A lesson there for the pussy-footing, self-defeating tactics of the Wellington transport corporation). Councillor Elizabeth Campbell, a very able politician, well-armed with facts and her own impressive council record, suggested a 'women's lib delegation' to council on the matter when a council employee noted that there were no channels for complaint and redress; however, this leaves the onus of proof up to the complainant.

Communication or rather the present lack of it between council and citizens was to be remedied by regular use of media, including radio, and open council meetings and committees. Audrey McIntyre qualified that by suggesting that meetings dealing with council employees remain closed for the letters protection.

It was recognised that citizens could only participate in city affairs if they were sufficiently aware of the issues involved, and given time to make suggestions or objections. Agreement seemed to be general that councillors should be paid, partly to encourage more women, particularly non-earners, to run for public office.

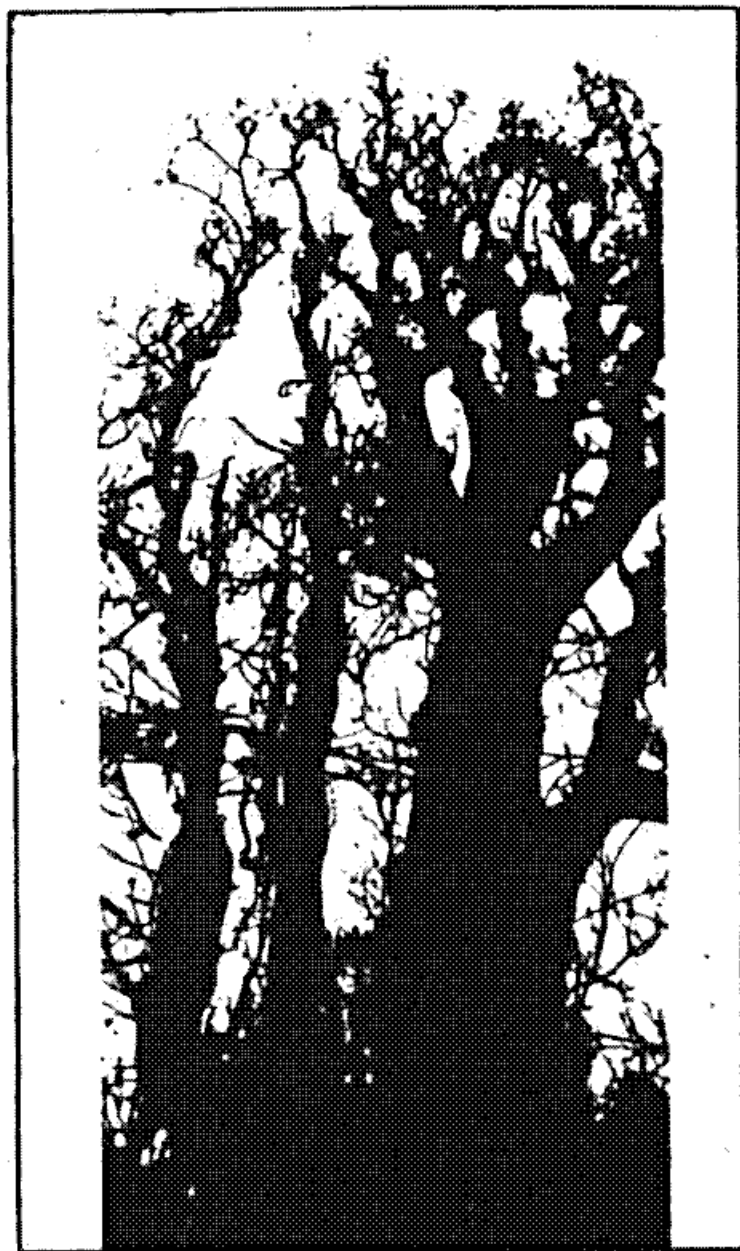
The choice between candidates appears to lie not so much between their policies, which apart from the Values Party do not differ radically, making very similar promises and evincing similar concern on similar issues, but between the calibre of the candidates. It is therefore important that voters read what is reported and make some effort to attend public meetings to assess the candidate's capabilities for themselves.

The women candidates impress, on the whole with their grasp of fundamental issues confronting Wellington and its citizens, as well as their enthusiasm. It was also a great relief not to have to wade through the mire of name and party calling in order to learn where the candidates stood and why.

## Raping the Ngaio hills

Action for the Environment and Paradise Action as well as several individuals have lodged objections to Wellington City Council's proposed changes to the district scheme. The scheme intended to plan for Wellington's needs 20 years in advance, became operative in 1972. It was stated that ample residential land was available. Since then thousands of acres of residential land have come under Wellington City Council control at Horokiwi as well as in the Makara Riding.

Yet the WCC has made a mockery of its own district scheme by giving in to land developers, and proposing to change the classification of this land from rural to residential. Land in the Ngaio-Khandallah hills will be subdivided into 16 perch sections using cut and fill methods. This is anything but low-cost housing, at about \$40,000 per home. Similar recent



developments such as 'Ridvan Gardens', 'Broadmeadows' and 'Evergreen' all show poor planning, narrow streets and lack of facilities.

However the Director of Parks, Mr Galloway, has been busy negotiating with a property developer Mr Muir. Muir, confident of getting the 'go ahead' from WCC has bulldozed bush right to the roots of the main feature of the area — the line of

100 year old macrocarpas. This has endangered the trees. However Muir plans to put a road through them and cut them down for house sites. If you drive to the end of Fox Street and walk up the stream beyond you can see the regenerating bush. The ridge is low at this point so levelling off the spurs, filling in the valleys and sticking up expensive boxes will further reduce the beauty of what is the nearest thing we have to a scenic drive in Wellington — the road from Karori to Johnsonville. And who will this despoilation be done for? For the few people who can afford expensive houses, and who are prepared to live in a poorly designed development. Action for the Environment is opposed to any development on these hills until the WCC reviews its district scheme. They argue that if the council has made a mistake in their estimate of the need for residential land, then they should admit it and review their scheme. But they should not give way to speculation developers.

Action for the Environment opposes any development on these hills until the WCC agrees that the land only be developed with minimum destruction of the ecosystem.

If a large number of people are prepared to support the objections to these groups either by writing or by appearing before a WCC Town Planning Committee, then there is more chance of stopping this poor ad hoc planning.

Here is an opportunity to (a) Protect the environment, (b) work towards community decision making, (c) force

our public masters to plan ahead, (d) learn about legal manoeuvres e.g. the Town and Country Planning act, the Municipalities Act, the use of injunctions and writs etc.

If you can help, call Action for the Environment 793-871, Paradise Action 793-731 or Kit Withers 792-655.

### SECOND-HAND BOOKSTALL

During enrolment next year you will be able to buy and sell second-hand texts at Bookstall. The dates for collection of books and for selling have not yet been finalised (because the administration have not yet announced enrolment dates) but a notice will be included in the envelope you get containing your exam results. Notices will go up on noticeboards — so look for them too.

We have asked all departments for accurate lists of the books required and recommended for their courses next year — this info will be available at Bookstall.

The dates for the collection of books for those who will not be here next year are:

Wednesday 13 — Friday 15 Nov.  
Committee Room 3  
12 noon — 6pm

# The official secrets act denies basic rights

The following story, written by a lawyer, is entirely fictional. It is intended to illustrate a point about the Official Secrets Act which has recently been brought to the public's attention. Readers should draw no inferences or conclusions from it as to the past, present or future acts of any person. The incidents described here have been invented to show how the Act could be used to stifle the emergence of views effectively opposed to any current government policy.

J.B. is a keen sportsman who believes that politics and sport do not mix. As a result, about the time of the agitation by HART and CARE against the South African Rugby tours he felt that some action was needed to counter what he saw as their pernicious propaganda. He started an organisation to promote sporting links with South Africa after the Government, in line with UN resolutions on the subject, cancelled the All Black tour of South Africa and began actively discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa his organisation began to grow rapidly.

As a result of his work in this field he received an invitation from the South African Government to go to South Africa and view the country at first hand. He travelled there and made many contacts with South African sportsmen. At his own request he was invited to visit the Ministry of Sport and there he held discussions with an under-secretary of the department. During the discussions he said that in line with his beliefs that sporting contacts with South Africa should not be broken he would be pleased to help in any way he could to boost contacts. The under-secretary told him that one area in which he could help was in providing information on general trends in thinking in New Zealand both among sportsmen, and as far as he could gather it from public statements and so on, among politicians of both parties. The under-secretary said that it would be of great assistance to his ministry if J.B. would send reports of any trends to him at the ministry from time to time.

J.B. returned to New Zealand at the end of his tour and, in line with his friend's request, talked among his sporting contacts, checked the newspapers for reports on the subject, listened for gossip about government and opposition intentions, and every few weeks sent a brief and factual report with his assessment of the situation to South Africa. Anything he reported was information quite readily available to anyone in New Zealand who cared to look for it, but it was of great value to the South African Government in their endeavours to counter the anti-sport lobby in New Zealand.

One morning at 3am J.B.'s home was raided by a large police party, he was arrested and charged with spying under Section 3 of the Official Secrets Act 1951. The Police searched his home, and found a few newspaper clippings and an address book with the address of his South African contact in it, but he hadn't copies of his reports, so that was about all there was. A police officer took him aside and asked him a few questions about what he had been doing corresponding with South Africa, but J.B. knew his rights and said he would not say anything until he had consulted his lawyer, and the policeman did not press him.

The next morning he appeared in Court and the charge was read out. "J.B., you are charged that on April 28, and May 30, 1984, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, you obtained information which is calculated to be, or might be, or is intended to be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy." He did not enter a plea, and was remanded on bail for a fortnight to give him time to discuss the charge with his lawyer.

He had an appointment with his lawyer the next day, so in the meantime he had a bit of time to think over the

charge. By the time he had looked into it fairly carefully, he felt quite confident that he could not be convicted. In fact he could not really understand how the Police even thought they might have enough information to sustain the charge. After all, for a start New Zealand doesn't have any enemies he thought, so it's going to be impossible for the police to prove that my South African friends are enemies, and if they aren't enemies, any information that I obtained could not possibly be of any use to any enemy, and in any case what has sport got to do with the safety or interests of the State. No jury of decent red-blooded Kiwi's could possibly find that that was the case, and even if it is, my purpose in gathering the information was not prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State. Thinking it over a bit further he decided that even if the Police could establish all those points — and he was quite sure they could not — they didn't really have enough evidence to convict him. After all he had refused to make a statement, and his friends who knew what he had been doing were smart enough not to incriminate him. Probably all they had apart from a lot of suspicions was the address book with the address of his contact in it, and the newspaper clippings.

J.B. was quite confident when he went to see his lawyer the next day. His confidence was quickly shattered.

"I might as well tell you now," said his lawyer, "I don't think you stand a dog's show of getting off this one."

J.B. interrupted and told the lawyer his thoughts of the night before. "Don't be too sure," said the lawyer, taking down a copy of the Official Secrets Act from his bookshelf. "They've sewn you up so tight, I don't think we can get you out. Take a look at Section 4 of the Act." J.B. took it and read it.

"In any proceedings against a person for an offence against section three of this Act, the fact that he has been in communication with or attempted to communicate with, a foreign agent, whether within or without New Zealand, shall be evidence that he has, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, obtained or attempted to obtain information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

J.B. finished reading, and looked up at the lawyer. "Well that's it then, isn't it. If they prove I communicated with a foreign agent they've got me. Is that right?" "It's not quite as bad as that," the lawyer told him. "The fact that you communicated is only evidence of the charge; it isn't conclusive that you are a spy." This advice relieved J.B. a bit, and he remembered his other thoughts of the night before. "I don't think they can prove I communicated with the South Africans anyway," he said, "and who's to say the under-secretary is a foreign agent." "They've got you on both those points," the lawyer replied. "Read on in section 4." J.B. read on.

"A person shall, unless he proves to the contrary, be deemed to have been in communication with a foreign agent if — i) he has, either within or outside New Zealand visited the address of a foreign agent; or ii) Either within or outside New Zealand, the name or address of or any other information regarding a foreign agent has been found in his possession, or has been supplied to him by any other person, or has been obtained by him, from any other person."

He looked up and the lawyer continued. "Not only do I think the information the Police have got is sufficient under that provision to prove that you did communicate, but the fact that you and your friends have kept your mouths shut and not given any information to the Police isn't going to help you. The Crown Prosecutor rang just before you arrived to say that the Attorney-General has given the Police

power under s.11 of the Act to require you and your associates to provide any information they request. The Police want to see you at Central tomorrow, and if you refuse to help you can be given seven years jail on top of the 14 you are up for now."

"But since when has a South African Government official been a foreign agent; surely a foreign agent must be someone working for an enemy, and South Africa isn't our enemy. I didn't think New Zealand had any enemies." "Section 4 covers that too," said the lawyer. J.B. read it.

"The expression 'foreign agent' includes any person who is or has been, or is reasonably suspected of being or having been employed by a foreign power, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of committing an Act, either within or outside New Zealand, prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, or who has, or is reasonably suspected of having, either within or outside New Zealand, committed or attempted to commit such an act in the interests of a foreign power."

"As I see it," said the lawyer, "all the prosecution need to do to prove that some person paid by a foreign government is a foreign agent as defined, is to produce some governmental spokesman to say that the government considers that to encourage sporting links with South Africa is prejudicial to the safety or interests of New Zealand. He will produce copies of the United Nations resolutions against sporting contacts with South Africa, and remind the jury of how strongly some friendly African and Asian countries feel about sport contacts with South Africa, and there won't be any doubt that your mate in the ministry is an agent."

"But that practically means that anyone who carries on political activities which are against government policy can be labelled a spy if his activity brings him in contact with foreigners who work for another government."

"That's right."

"But I support our system of government. I mean I don't support the government's policy on sport with South Africa, but I thought I had a democratic right to oppose it. I haven't got any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State; I thought my activities were in the best interests of New Zealand."

"Just remember the evidence that the prosecution will bring about the interests of the State and read Section 7."

"On a prosecution under this Act, if from the circumstances of the case, or the conduct of the accused person or his know character as proved it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, it shall be deemed that his purpose was such a purpose unless the contrary is proved, whether or not any particular act is proved against him."

"That means I am guilty until proved innocent. I've never made any secret of my opposition to Government policy on this issue. I can't prove myself innocent if government policy says I am guilty. I'd plead guilty and get it all over and done with if it wasn't for the fact that I think the public should hear all the evidence on which I will be convicted. At least there will be a public outcry and the Act might be repealed."

"I wouldn't count on that," said the lawyer. "Under section 15 of the Act the judge can hold the trial in secret. No one need ever know anything except the fact that you have been convicted and sentenced. But I won't let you plead guilty. One advantage of our jury system is that whatever the law says juries often acquit when they sympathise with the accused. I think no good Kiwi jury would convict you. It's lucky for you you're charged with being friendly to the South Africans. You wouldn't stand much of a chance if you were supporting the blacks."

# THE DOCTOR & THE BRIGADIER

by Alister Taylor

"Intelligence organisations have themselves become great well-springs of secret power within their own societies. With vast resources of talent and public money to draw upon, and with their activities conducted for the most part out of public view, the espionage establishments are much like genii that have escaped from the bottle, for they have frequently threatened the governments that summoned them up ....." David Wise and Thomas Ross *The Espionage Establishment* 1968.

In New Zealand, for the past five years ever since the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service Act was passed, Brigadier Gilbert and his NZSIS have been very quiet. Perhaps that has been primarily because in 1969 Brigadier Gilbert achieved what he wanted — expansion of power, personal entrenchment as Director-General of SIS and virtually unlimited freedom. In June 1969, a Wellington lawyer, Mr Nigel Taylor, (now known as the Auckland Magistrate who issued the search warrant for the raid on the Auckland abortion clinic) said "If the NZSIS bill is passed, the Director-General will be more secure in his position than the Chief Justice." As well, Brigadier Gilbert was given the discretionary power to decide what information he gives to the Minister responsible for the NZSIS and other ministers of the crown. There are no safeguards against the misuse of the Director's position — he may give what information he chooses to whomsoever he decides should have access to it.

In an interview with Tony Reid in 1969 (*NZ Weekly News* June 16, 1969) Brigadier Gilbert had this to say: There are some files held by the Security Service that only I have seen. I don't tell the Prime Minister everything and he does not have access to all our files.

"We are not a department of the Prime Minister. It is essential we jealously guard a position where we are free of political influence.....I have got to have a degree of independence. The Prime Minister has general oversight, but no oversight of our day to day activities. I'll give him the information he needs to know.....I suppose there are no more checks on me than there are on the Prime Minister, or a member of the Cabinet."

For the last two years there was a check on Brigadier Gilbert, and that was Norman Kirk. Ever since he entered Parliament, Kirk had been one of the few vociferous questioners of everything relating to the Security Service; he was one of the very few MPs interested at all in the subject. And one of the reasons for Brigadier Gilbert's quietness until recent months has been to some extent the firm control exerted by Kirk. But then Kirk got sick. During that time the NZSIS was involved in the investigation into Dr Oliver Sutherland and initiated the raid on his house under the Official Secrets Act.

Now, after Kirk's death, it was time for Brigadier Gilbert to break out again, much as he did in in 1962 and 1966 and in 1969. Rowling was Prime Minister, inexperienced — "I've got a great deal to learn here and in some ways will be feeling my way a little bit tentatively." (Rowling in *Sunday Times* September 29, 1974). How much contact had Mr Rowling had with the NZSIS? How much in the short time between the time he became Prime Minister and the time he was approached by Brigadier Gilbert for permission to prosecute Dr Sutch under the Official Secrets Act? One Minister says he doubts very much whether Mr Rowling saw Brigadier Gilbert at all between the time he became PM and September 26. Even if he had, Brigadier Gilbert has admitted publicly he has a few cards up his sleeve to mislead the new boys, the inexperienced, the uninitiated:

"The files can be a bit misleading to the uninitiated. I could show you ones which describe upright citizens as security risks. But that might be graded F6 — untested information from an unreliable source — rather than A1." (1969 interview WN)

How "initiated" was Mr Rowling? How much information were Mr Rowling and Dr Finlay supplied with before they sanctioned the court prosecution of Dr Sutch?

It appears that NZSIS was involved in the Sutch case from the start. But it was not until Dr Sutch

had been arrested, his house and office searched, that government ministers were advised on the proceedings and permission asked to proceed with a prosecution.

Brigadier Gilbert and senior officers from NZSIS were in Parliament buildings early on the morning of September 27, after Dr Sutch had been apprehended.

They were briefing senior selected ministers and the Prime Minister. After that briefing Mr Rowling issued a very short press statement to parliamentary journalists, indicating just that the police were taking action against a New Zealand citizen under the Official Secrets Act and that no more could be said

"at this stage". If it had been a police matter, then the Minister of Police would have made the statement. If the NZSIS had initiated the action then the Prime Minister would have made the statement. He did.

Shortly after the statement was made Dr Sutch was charged on two counts under the Official Secrets Act in the Wellington Magistrates Court. No information was given about the charges other than the dates: April 18 and September 26. Bail was requested and granted on

— surrender of passport, daily reporting to the police; suppression of name was refused out of hand by the magistrate, Mr Hobbs.

Most New Zealanders were appalled that a man of Dr Sutch's standing and public reputation should be apprehended by police "some time before midnight", have his house searched by 10 policemen

and plain clothesmen (police or security?) right through to 6am, book by book, record by record. His office was searched item by item at the same time. A police and army search was begun on a vacant lot in Holloway Road. Up to 50 police and army men were involved in the search; mine detectors were used, trees cut down, a senior police officer told a journalist that some material had been found which didn't fit in with the section and that it had been taken away to headquarters 'for assessment'.

"Security emerges as a shadowy, partly alien presence, flourishing after its fashion in some back-water of our society. Its loyalties and motives are suspect, the imagination and commonsense of its controllers and operatives distrusted, and its efficiency condemned. It is an organisation devoted, through desire of empire building or through self-delusion, and in the interests of a friendly foreign power, to the destruction of some of the commonest decencies of New Zealand life and constitutional government. Only security's fantastic piddlings and reputation for comic opera methods provides some light relief." (H.W. Orsman, *Comment*, January 1962)

You may ask why Brigadier Gilbert could be interested in Dr W.B. Sutch, a respected New Zealander, chairman of the QE2 Arts Council, a former secretary for Industries and Commerce. A natural subject for suspicion in the Brigadier's eyes, if you knew that the Brigadier believed that Dr Sutch was a radical from way back, a man of the 1930s. Dr Sutch has a Ph.D. in economics, one of the architects of New Zealand's welfare state, economic adviser to the Minister of Finance for nearly a decade, a member for Closer Relations with the USSR when Russia came into the second world war, a director of a United Nations relief organisation after the second world war, and then secretary general of New Zealand's delegation to the United Nations 1947-51.

But Bill Sutch was a man of the 1930s, an intellectual, a man who was a New Zealander first and foremost, opposed to monopoly. Brigadier Gilbert imagines he has good reason to hate such men:

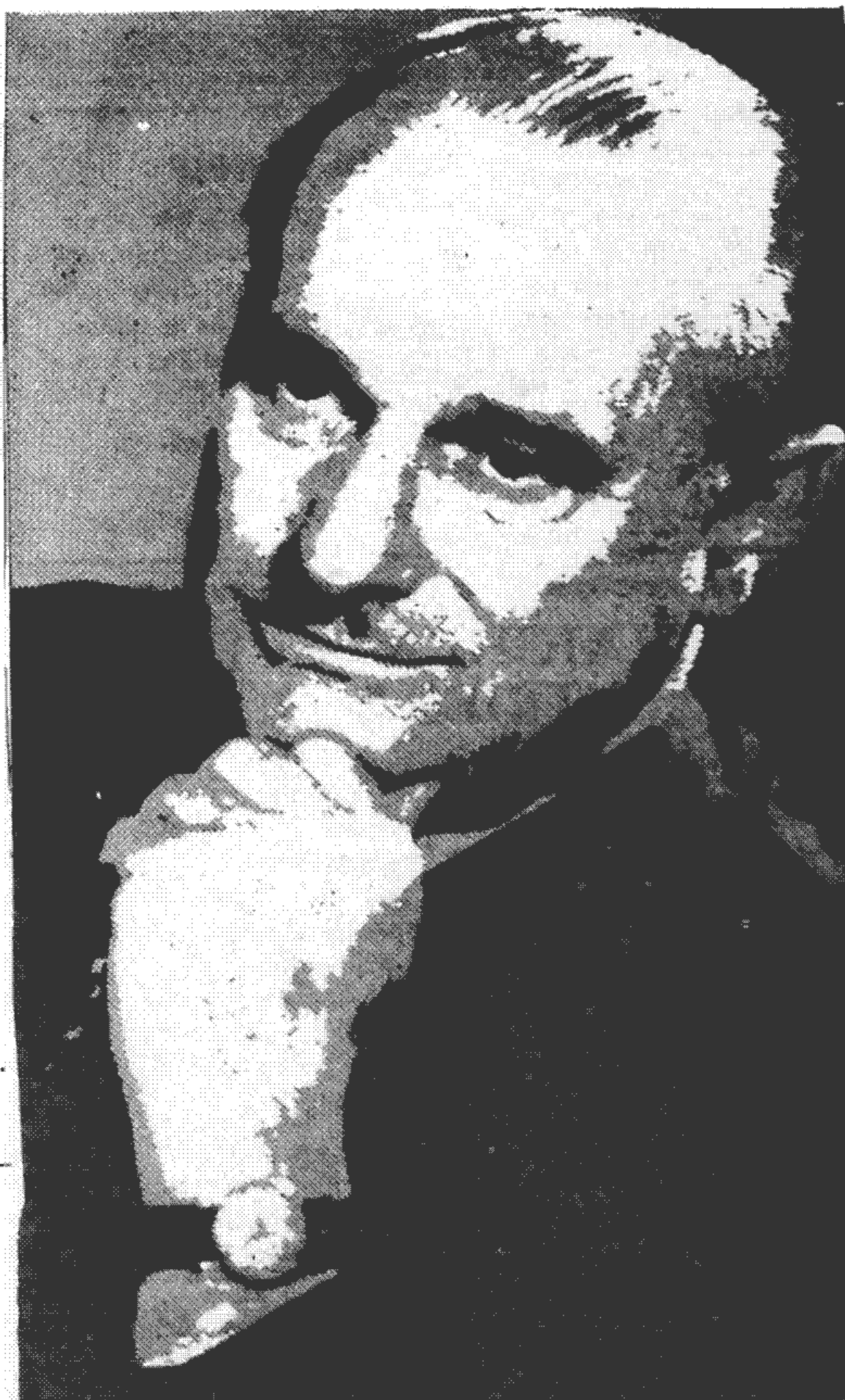
"During the thirties a large Communist recruitment took place and the greatest area of interest were intellectuals and the universities. I don't think that nowadays you will find many Communists active in the universities. The intellectuals have outgrown it here and regard it as old hat.

"But I must emphasise that some of the young intellectuals who accepted Communism during the thirties and have since dropped their party membership now fill senior positions in the Public Service. Our most difficult job is to find out if they have retained their allegiance or sympathy towards the Soviets — those who do remain sympathetic towards Communism cannot, in my view, fail to exert their influences in accordance with their beliefs.

".....I realise our judgement may affect the future of gifted men and it is very difficult to gauge where a man's sympathies lie. I can think of a number of senior civil servants who were members of the Communist Party and have now made their position clear. We have to be careful about the others because we recognise our responsibilities and because any information we produce invariably will be challenged by the employer. If anyone thinks we can just walk up to a man and demand he give up his job and his passport, they are very wrong." (*Weekly News* interview 1969)

Here we have the crux of Brigadier Gilbert's thinking. Using his guidelines, men and women of the 1930s are always suspect unless they "make their position clear." Men like Professor Ian Milner, Professor J.C. Beaglehole, Professor James Bertram and countless others.

A study of a special article written for *Salient* in 1962 by Brigadier Gilbert gives a few more gems of



Dr W.B. Sutch



the attitudes which permeate the thinking of our security service: "As a New Zealander I regard Communism as evil and subversive. A New Zealand Communist by conscious act when he joins the Party abandons his loyalty to God and country and gives allegiance to an atheistic and materialistic movement operated in the interests of and directed by a foreign power.

"Some of the Party's intellectual members made their break decisively and proclaimed publicly their stand, but large numbers merely allowed themselves to drift out of Party membership. They do not appear to have done much more than that. Communism has made its mark indelibly on their minds and personalities. They still value highly their human relationships they built up during their party life and they remain fascinated by the conspiratorial nature of Party activities. For example, current Communist propaganda themes include recognition of the Chinese People's Government and its admission to the United Nations, withdrawal from SEATO and ANZUS, trade with the Communist bloc, and support for the Soviet position on disarmament. The former Party intellectuals continue to support these Party themes, particularly in the so-called "front" organisations.

"It is in the nature of things for a Communist to be a fanatic....The problem of identifying Communists is by no means easy. An even greater problem is the identification and assessment of persons with past records of Communist associations who retain some degree of sympathy for Communism. The questions is "Are there grounds or are there not reasonable grounds for supposing that a particular individual has or has recently had Communist sympathies or associations of such a type as to raise legitimate doubts about his reliability."

Brigadier Gilbert has not lost his cold warrior, McCarthyite stand over the intervening 12 years. He is a little more sophisticated about his approach as recent public statements indicate, but the heart of his anti-communist approach is still there:

"(our) function is the protection of the country against subversion and espionage whether directed from within or without New Zealand. In its counter-subversive work it is obliged to concern itself with the activities of organisations or individuals which pose a threat to New Zealand's democratic system of government.

"The Service does not apologise for recognising as its main target the Communist Party of New Zealand and its fringe associated bodies and sympathisers." (Brigadier Gilbert, article in *The Dominion* June 25 1966)

Dr Sutch has never been a member of the Communist Party, but Brigadier Gilbert has alleged in the past that the Society for Closer Relations with the USSR was a Communist front organisation. There is no doubt that Dr Sutch has been under surveillance for a long time. In the early stages of the United Nations all members of delegations with a radical background were reported on by the FBI, and no doubt some of these files relating to Dr Sutch's friends in New York, his friendship with Huberman and Sweezy of *Monthly Review*, copies of his articles, came to Brigadier Gilbert when he founded the New Zealand Security Service, now known as NZSIS.

Certainly there are events in Dr Sutch's past which can only be explained in terms of security surveillance, intrusion and manipulation. As far back as 1961 when National came back into government a campaign was started within National Party circles to remove Dr Sutch as permanent head of the Department of Industries and Commerce, a post to which he had been appointed by the Labour Government. It looked at that time as if the fuel was being supplied by the National Party Publicity Division, who had done such a good knife job on Arnold Nordmeyer for the 1960 election. But then, as the 1963 election campaign mounted, the fire against Sutch mounted. Jack Marshall, Minister of Industries and Commerce at the time, was even unwise enough to say at a meeting of National Party candidates and aspirants in 1963 that it was "time for Sutch to go". And in 1964, back in, with their power consolidated, it was time to act. A secret meeting was held in the office of the Minister of Industries and Commerce, Jack Marshall. Brigadier Gilbert was asked about this in his 1969 interview:

**QUESTION: The Prime Minister, the Solicitor-General, the Minister of Industries and Commerce and the chairman of the State Service Commission also attended (with you) the "most secret" meeting in**

Mr Marshall's office during 1964. Mr Marshall later said: "It is probably the most secret thing the Government has ever considered and there is no prospect of anything ever emerging for publication. Are you now prepared to give an indication of what happened at that meeting?"

**GILBERT: No, I cannot possibly say what that meeting was about. I am prepared to say that Mr Marshall was not turning on the dramatics and what he said is 100 per cent correct. It was probably the most secret meeting ever held by the New Zealand Government."**

The meeting was concerned with the public service. It was held in the office of the Minister of Industries and Commerce. It was important enough for the Prime Minister to attend. It was a legal matter. Brigadier Gilbert was there.

A short time after the meeting Dr Sutch was retired from his position as permanent head of the Department of Industries and Commerce, despite the fact that it was possible for him to continue and that he was willing to do so.

He established himself as an economic and industrial consultant in Wellington, doing work for a wide variety of companies, even governments: from the Palmerston North City Council, to American companies, to Japanese organisations; a large part of his time was spent writing (a number of books published since then) and as a consultant of Wollen Mills Association. But he was not free of security service surveillance.

On one occasion in 1966, daughter Helen Sutch was Vice President of the Vuw Students' Association. The telephone rang in the Executive room at the Students' Association and Tim Bertram, also a member of the Executive, took the call. The caller, who Bertram thought said his name was "Mr Bigg", said he was from the security service and wanted to ask some questions about members of the Executive. Bertram thought it was a joke and played along. The caller was most interested in the political views of Helen Sutch, finally asking Bertram: "Is she a Communist?" Bertram, still thinking it was a joke, said "Oh yes, of course she is."

The caller phoned off and Bertram went around telling everyone of this terrific hoax. When Helen Sutch heard, however she was more than a little upset, and told her parents. Her mother, a solicitor, asked Wellington solicitor White, shortly to be appointed Solicitor-General and now a Supreme Court judge, to act in the matter. He approached Gilbert who claimed



Brigadier H.E. Gilbert

the call was a hoax and claimed there was no security agent called Bigg. It later transpired that Security had an agent called Biggs, but Gilbert didn't mention this possibility at the time. Gilbert gave his personal assurance to White that Helen Sutch's file was clear.

An odd way for Security to act? Wait until you hear more. On September 26 1974 Brigadier Gilbert and his men acted against against Dr Sutch. It is rumoured that more charges may be pending but at this stage that is just a matter for speculation. The prosecutor has asked for three days to be set aside from October 18 for depositions to be taken and it is likely that the hearings will be *in camera*. Once the depositions have been taken, a date will be set for a hearing, likely to be some months ahead as the Supreme Court schedule in Wellington is booked up for months. Dr Sutch has indicated he will defend the case and if he is as rigorous as he usually is the court case could drag on for weeks. Therefore it's likely that the proceedings will not be finished for months and months.

Any discussion of the court case itself is of course *sub judice* but one can speculate on the nature of the two major personalities who came into collision course.

The formation of the New Zealand security service was an essential element in National government in the early 1950s, it was required as New Zealand's part of the pledge of involvement in ANZUS and SEATO. The initial measures involved the arrival in New Zealand of Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of British MI5. He was only the first of many foreign advisers to our security service, from the CIA's Richard Helms on down. Sillitoe brought with him a senior deputy to supervise the changeover from special branch of the police to security service in 1956. That year the professional police chief Nader was replaced with Brigadier Gilbert, a professional soldier, graduate of Duntroon as well as Wanganui Collegiate. In 1937 after Duntroon he returned to New Zealand as a lieutenant

A staff man during the war, he finished up as a Brigadier, specialising later in his army career in military intelligence and liaison work. Gilbert was invited back from Australia in 1956 to head the new service and was busy for the first few years recruiting many of his old mates on the colonial-espionage network. One example was David Godfrey, who joined in 1959. Before that he was a Superintendent of Police and head of the Special Branch in Jamaica.

Gilbert was assiduous in recruiting disenchanted white security specialists from the former colonial countries: the new black African nations, the West Indies, Rhodesians and South Africans who could see the writing on the wall. He was so successful that the Director of Security is one of the few native-born New Zealanders in the NZSIS. The deputy director has always been British born, usually with an armed forces background also. Over 75% of the NZSIS security officers are immigrants to New Zealand, mainly with a British background, but also with service in Rhodesia, South Africa, black Africa before independence and other countries where British rule and British policemen are no longer welcome. These are the men purported to be determining New Zealand's national self-interest.

But take Dr Sutch on the other hand. It would be hard to find a more ardent New Zealand nationalist. His whole personal career has been of devotion to country. Returning to New Zealand from Columbia University with a Ph.D. in economics he found himself in the midst of the Depression, without a job and with little money. It wasn't long before he'd found a niche with then Minister of Finance Gordon Coates. With other bright graduates Sutch became one of the so-called "Brains Trust" which developed many of the plans for a welfare state taken over by the first Labour Government as their own when they assumed power in 1925. From that time Sutch was economics adviser to Minister of Finance Nash, and with Nash was a delegate to the Imperial Conference in 1937 and to the League of Nations Assembly in 1937. When war came he became economist to the Ministry of Supply, then a gunnery instructor and later worked for the newly created United Nations, then as secretary-general of New Zealand's first UN delegations. When he became permanent head of the Department of Industries and Commerce under the second Labour Government he initiated the policies of industrial development, was a strong advocate of import control, was the prime mover in establishing the consumer >>>

council and the industrial development council. He was, and is, concerned with the development of New Zealand as a nation, with casting off the shackles of international economic imperialism, developing our own role in the Pacific. His books have been concerned with New Zealand social heritage, with the perils New Zealand faces from the growing incursions of foreign capital and ownership, with the necessity for independence: political and economic.

Ever since the beginning of the 1930s he has foreseen what was to come and has helped forge new stages in New Zealand's development. He recognised that New Zealand had a history of state social democracy and his ideas have been tied to the concept of improving opportunities for every New Zealander. His scope has been immense: from industrial development (he was one of the main movers behind the establishment of the New Zealand steel industry), to politics, international economic theory, New Zealand history, to "culture" and crafts.

Dr Sutch has not gone out of his way to earn friends with the advocacy of his policies. He does not stand fools gladly and has always been opinionated. It is easy to see how security service officials could get support for an action against Sutch, a man whom they thought was once again gaining too much power. Men in power have always been more than a bit afraid of Dr Sutch. In the days when Arnold Nordmeyer was axed from the Labour leadership, Dr Sutch was approached by a group of labour supporters to stand for a safe seat. But before they could cement the deal the Labour Party leadership moved at the party conference to limit the age at which new candidates could be allowed to stand. The age limit cut out Dr Sutch.

**1963** The then National Government had to pay out 1,186 pounds to a union secretary on behalf of then Minister of Labour Tom Shand in a libel settlement because Shand had made statements about the man supplied to him by Brigadier Gilbert.

**1966** Prime Minister Holyoake had to apologise to Parliament for misleading MPs, because he had been supplied with misleading information by the Director of the security service.

**1966** Brigadier Gilbert stated to the Public Expenditure Committee of Parliament that the security service employed no part timers, but in evidence he gave to the Hutchinson Commission in 1966, security agent David Godfrey said he had been asked to recruit part-time security agents.

**1966** On June 25, 1966,

Brigadier Gilbert said that the "security service has no interest in the day to day activities of staff or students at the universities". Yet in evidence to the Hutchinson Commission security agent David Godfrey said he had made at least 25 to 30 enquiries at the university.

**1966** Brigadier Gilbert's misleading evidence to the Commission into security service affairs at Auckland University came under national scrutiny and criticism.

**1966** Despite Brigadier Gilbert's assurance that "future security enquiries within a university will not be made by an officer who is a student at the university" there has been since 1966 a number of cases of enquiries being made in at least four universities by security agents, and that in at least two of these four universities, the security officers were also students at that university and had not been authorised to make enquiries under the procedures laid down in 1966.

**1968** The present Deputy Prime Minister Bob Tizard publicly criticised Brigadier Gilbert for supplying misleading information to the Parliament's Public Expenditure Committee.

**1968** The offices of the Peace Power and Politics Asia Conference were bugged in Wellington by the security service, despite the fact that the then Prime Minister stated that no bugging was allowed. It is interesting to note what Brigadier Gilbert had to say on bugging in 1969: **Oh yes. We are expert in the use of bugging devices. As I said, we use whatever means we can to get the raw information.** (*Weekly News* interview 1969).

**1970** Brigadier Gilbert learned that a prominent New Zealander, Professor Ian Milner (another man of the 1930s) had been invited by Auckland University to visit the university for an academic year as a visiting professor. Gilbert approached members of the university council and made statements to the press about Milner's so-called involvement in the Petrov affair. The university council reacted to the pressure and cancelled its invitation and Milner commenced proceedings for defamation against Gilbert. Later and luckily, however, Milner was invited by Otago University and other universities to act as visiting professor of English, and he lectured at most universities in 1971.

These are not mere trifles. They are factual occurrences which have been publicly documented. One could go on and on about the techniques of information gathering used by the NZSIS, but there is not the space and they are not really relevant except where they illustrate the extent to which the NZSIS will go in gathering information about "subversion" or "espionage":

Some years ago Minister of Lands Sir Eruera Tirikatene entered his office to find an employee of the security service searching his files. Without permission of course. The officer was thrown out, a complaint was made and the then Prime Minister reprimanded the Director.

A continual watch is kept on the USSR legation in Wellington by the NZSIS. Several years ago a young female English teacher started going to the USSR legation to give English lessons to new legation staff. She noted a car following her whenever she returned home. On the few occasions she received a lift home from a legation staff member the same car followed and could be observed

waiting while she disembarked from the legation car. After several months of this she was telephoned at home and asked to assist the security service in the fulfilment of their duties. She heard all about her loyalty to her country etc etc. They wished to know more about legation staff, arrivals and departures and so on. At first she thought they were joking, but persistent phone calls from a security service officer convinced her otherwise. She wrote directly to the Prime Minister and requested a public apology for the tactics used by Brigadier Gilbert's officer. She threatened to reveal the matter to the newspapers. The then deputy director, Mr Maling, telephoned her and offered her his apologies. She refused to accept them, was advised that Brigadier Gilbert was out of the country. She received a written apology from Brigadier Gilbert, but Miss McKenzie, as she then was, demanded a public apology. So the deputy director went to the Wellington secondary school where she was teaching and made an apology to Miss McKenzie herself in front of the school's principal.

A group of Wellingtonians interested in the security service obtained a list of service personnel. The list was publicised at the annual Labour Party Conference. As a result, Brigadier Gilbert initiated a raid of the university offices of Mr Roger Boshier under the Official Secrets Act. Unfortunately the Brigadier was not able to gather any more information about the source of the list from his expedition, but he will be pleased to learn that the list was compiled by a former (and very disillusioned) member of his staff.

Before he died, Professor Willis Airey of Auckland, recounted an incident in which he was involved with the security service. It involved a visit to New Zealand of that grand old New Zealander Rewi Alley. Immediately he arrived at Auckland airport, Rewi was under

surveillance. Everyone thought it was a bit of a joke until they heard an attempt had been made on Rewi's life as he returned to China through Hong Kong.

The ties between NZSIS and other overseas counter-espionage organisations is very close, so close in fact that New Zealand adopted almost the same act as that which established the ASIO (the Australian equivalent). The ties with the CIA are not so well known, but they exist. An illustrative incident took place on December 21 1972. We were having dinner in Plimmer House Restaurant Wellington, when suddenly we heard a loud American voice talking about subversion, and on turning around we saw Brigadier Gilbert talking to the "Political Officer" at the American Embassy. They were talking of liaison and commies and Vietnam and all sorts of topics and it was some time before they noticed us and then they left rapidly. Just a small example of CIA-NZSIS collusion and cooperation which operates on a small scale - from the checking out of visas, to larger scale operations.

Looking at the past 18 years since he was appointed Director, Brigadier Gilbert can gain little joy from his career as New Zealand's super spy catcher. His big year was 1962, when he allegedly caught two Russian spies and expelled them from New Zealand. He launched that year into a publicity offensive quite unprecedented for the chief of a security service. He gave a bloodcurdling speech to the RSA conference and as promptly was lumbered with a defamation writ from Auckland lawyer Frank Haigh. The government had to pay out \$2500 to Haigh on Gilbert's behalf; once again Gilbert's information was quite incorrect, as he subsequently admitted in a public apology printed in the RSA magazine.

With hindsight it is possible to judge now whether the 1962 expulsion was really a success or a useful example for an anti-communist publicity crusade. The *Sydney Morning Herald* of July 14, 1962 commented: "Baffled statesmen in McQuarie Street yesterday were all asking the same question: 'What is there in NZ to spy upon?' " The Soviet Charge d' Affaires in New Zealand had a similar reaction "It does not matter to Russia whether New Zealand has four tanks or five, two battalions or three."

Over the years the Brigadier has built the expulsion into a *cause celebre*, why in 1966 he even claimed in a newspaper to have helped out the ASIO over the Petrov affair.

Well done Brigadier.

But Brigadier Gilbert does not seem to have developed his ideas at all. He is still opposed to the recognition of the Peoples' Republic of China, he still has the same old McCarthy-ite ideas about global Communism, he is still concerned solely with politics, with West and East, white and yellow. Given the history of NZSIS and its leaders is it any wonder they have their priorities all wrong?

Would the NZSIS be able to judge what is in New Zealand's best interests? Would they be able to judge better than Dr Sutch, who has made himself an expert in judging what is best for the people of New Zealand, the New Zealand nation, not the New Zealand colony of USA or UK or USSR? Given all the circumstances it is quite probably that Dr Sutch has always had access to information of a highly confidential nature. It has been and is the very nature of his job: assessing economic trends, forecasting economic and industrial developments. The 1970s is a time when economics, when the value of money and the importance of oil and minerals are coming to the fore as never before. And Dr Sutch has always been a strong advocate of New Zealand self-sufficiency, a refusal to be dominated by others, whether they are governments, oil companies or loan sharks.

The time has come when external pressures are being mounted on New Zealand to sell out, to allow a takeover of our economy, to throw ourselves on the floor before the international oil companies, to debase ourselves before the foreign shylocks. Sutch has never stood for selling out to anyone or any country or any foreign dominated philosophy. But who can decide that? A security service with its very roots in the past, a personnel of foreigners, a philosophy of another country? A government that is too inexperienced and lacking too much in guts to take courageous decisions?

Those, as always, are the questions. And it is doubtful whether in this case we will ever know the answers. Not for a long time. And then it will be too late

# You've nearly got a Degree. So what?

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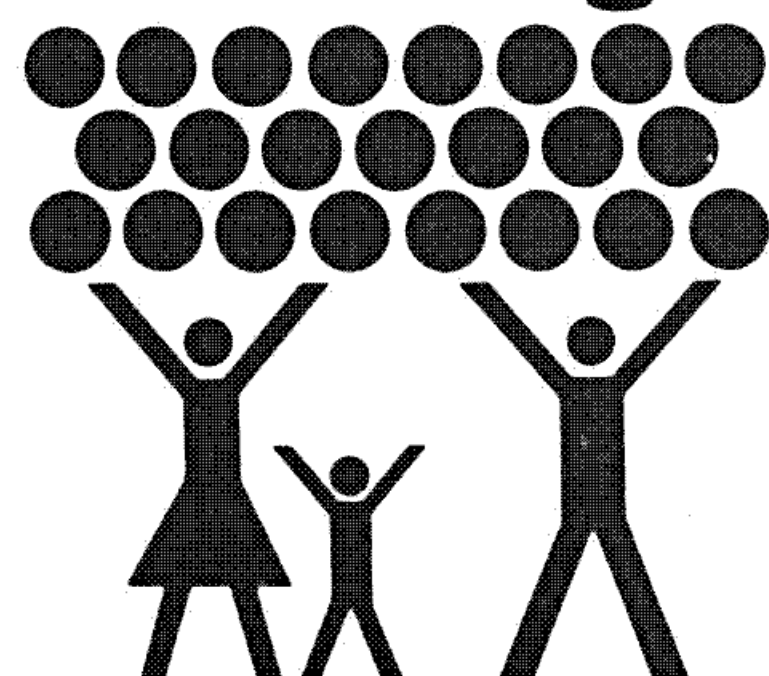
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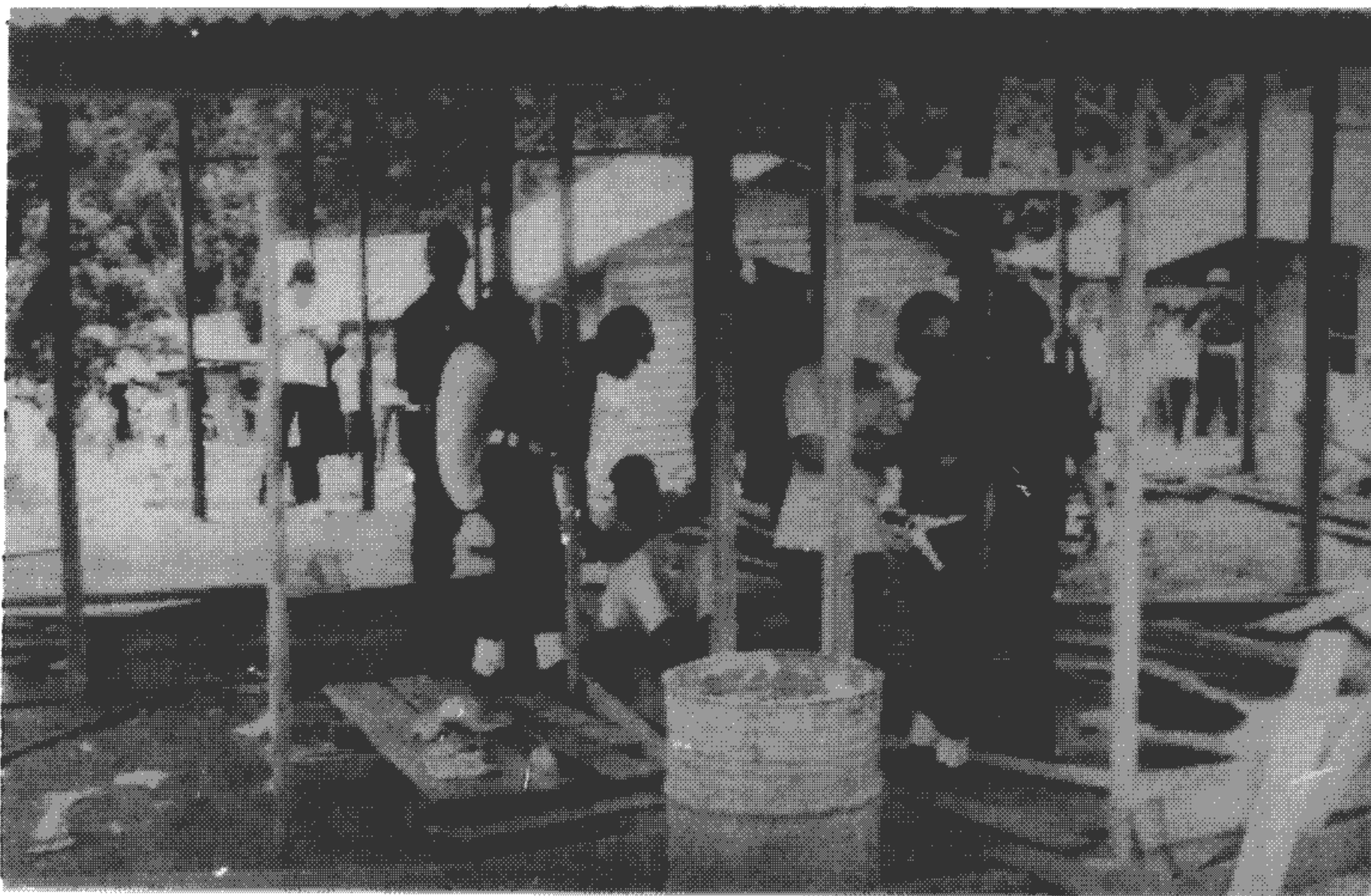
# Repression in Malaysia

.....goes on and on. These few pictures show some aspects of the struggle, but we just didn't have room for all the material we've got. Later this week or early next we hope to publish another "Malaysia Special" if interest and financial support is high enough.....

( Top right ) Police arresting a squatter after almost completely demolishing his house.

( Bottom right ) Women and children spent six days outside the State Secretariat.

( Bottom left ) International support for Malaysian students shown by demonstration in Sydney.



## 'Skylab' for sports teams

The lease of the Kelburn Park 'Skylab' Pavilion has recently been signed by the Students' Association Sports Council. The prime users of the top floor area of the pavilion covered by the lease will be the cricket, hockey and soccer clubs. This does not mean that other clubs, both sports and cultural, will not have access to the pavilion facilities. But the cricket, hockey and soccer clubs have priority.

If other clubs wish to use the social and committee rooms in the pavilion they will have to fill in application forms at the Students' Association Office and send one copy to the Wellington City Corporation and another to the Pavilion Management Committee which comprises members of the three clubs. Both the Corporation and the Management Committee have the right to refuse usage but the Corporation is unlikely to do so unless there are exceptional circumstances. A club may appeal to the Students' Association Executive against a decision by the Management Committee.

The total contribution from the university for the pavilion was \$35,000 although the original estimate was \$12,000 in 1968 when the pavilion scheme was first suggested. The Students' Association's contribution was \$12,000 of which \$8,000 is on a long term, low interest loan to the cricket, hockey and soccer clubs.

The pavilion lease represents a major extension of facilities available to campus clubs and it is hoped that full advantage will be taken of them. The cricket club which took 20% of the Sports Council's grant last year with only 20 students members at that stage, should be considerably boosted with access to the pavilion facilities.

—Don Carson

To all Malaysians and Friends

A discussion is expected to be held sometime next week on the squatter problem in Malaysia. Keep a lookout for further notice on the time and place.

## Matauranga

We are an alternative primary school giving children a chance to grow and learn naturally, without fear and with love. Without the resources of the education board and on a limited budget we try to provide the children with the largest possible variety of experiences that we can. However, with recent staff and parent changes we find ourselves lacking keen musicians — of the guitar and sing variety — if you like to play and sing with a small group of interested kids on a regular or spasmodic basis, please contact me anytime — I'd love to hear from you.

If you have a talent, an interest, an experience or a skill you fancy showing, sharing or talking about — again I'd love to hear from you. I can find you a small group of interested children.

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# RESISTANCE

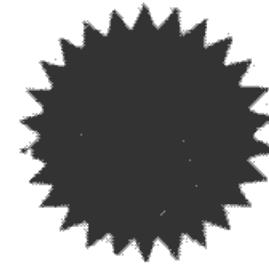
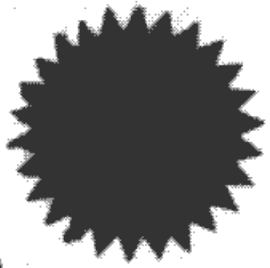
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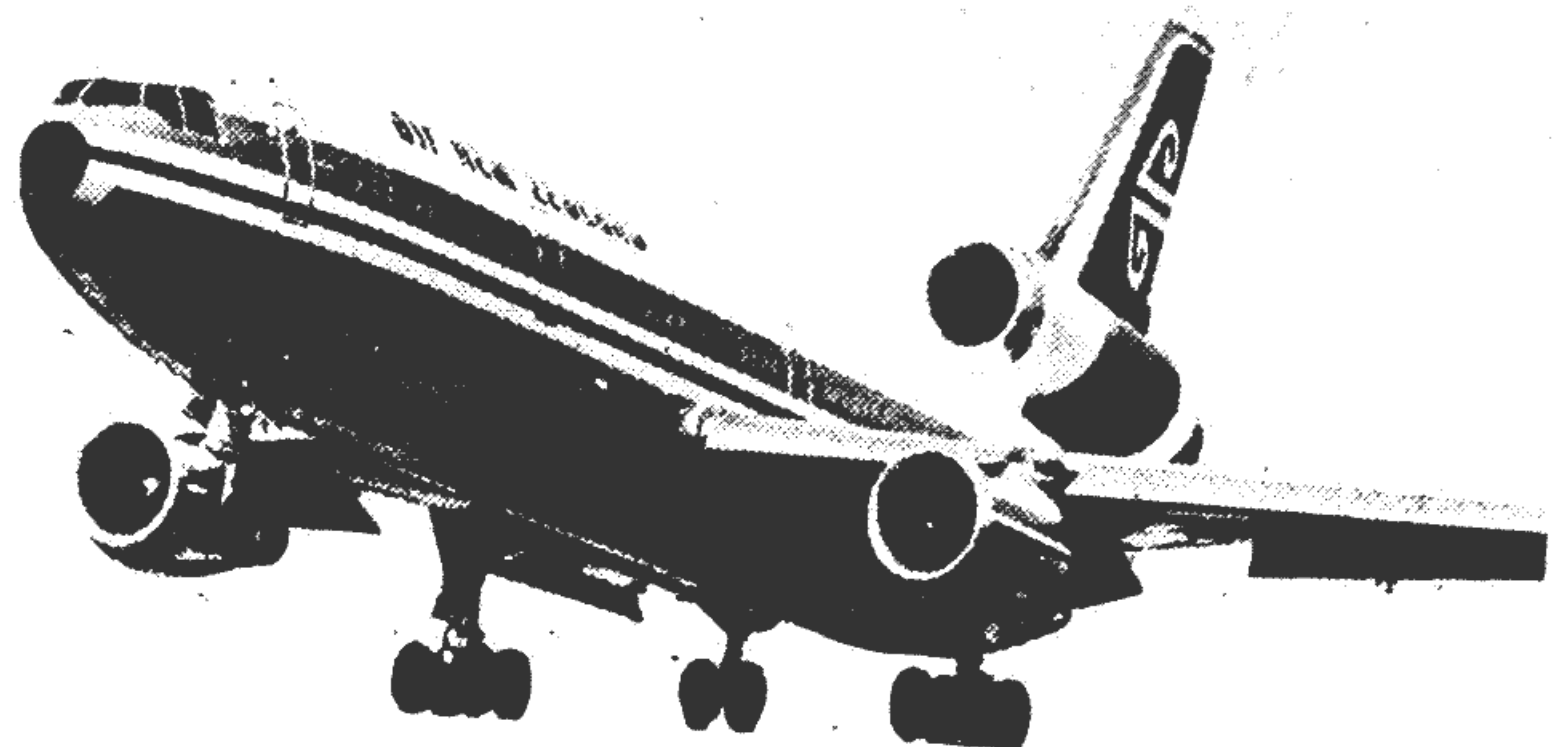
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STB urges any student in this summers EVP scheme to the USA to book now. EVP applications close for 07 November flight on 07 October. STB is pleased to advise that the return fare New Zealand to the USA and Canada is now reduced to \$506 return.



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### Important Reminder

All students who have paid balances of their fares can collect their tickets from the STB Office on the first floor University Union after October 15

Finally seats are limited in this year's programme so get in and book now to secure a flight on the date of your choice.

# Voluntary Unionism?

by David Tripe

Although only 17 people attended the meeting of the Society for Voluntary Unionism on the evening of September 23, the mere fact that there was a meeting called is, in itself, a reflection on the performance and structure of the New Zealand Trade Union movement. Such a meeting indicates that some people are being taken in by the remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Muldoon, who tries to



suggest that voluntary unionism, by limiting the power of the unions, would cause all the problems of the country to disappear at once from "wildcat stoppages" by "communist elements" in "gangster unions" to inflation. The chairman of the meeting, Mr Ivan Solt, came out with both of these arguments, to some extent, but unfortunately for him they are easily refuted.

Take, for example, the accusation that the power of unions (given to them by their compulsory membership) is the cause of inflation. Mr Solt told the meeting that inflation was a situation where there was too much money chasing too few goods — a correct analysis of inflation. But he then blamed compulsory unionism for the limited success that workers have in increasing their wages to keep up with inflation. But obviously, the blame for inflation must lie with the people who create the excess of money which is chasing too few goods. This excess money comes from the banks and other financial institutions, who by increasing the amount of money, are able to increase their profits. Those who cause inflation are not trade unions, but the monopolistic structures of banks and other financial institutions.

The problems of compulsory unionism, of course, is no problem at all in many industries. There were no people at the meeting who were seamen or watersiders, freezing workers or drivers. The bulk of those who were at the meeting to complain were members of, or forced to become members of the Shop Employees' or Clerical Workers' Unions. Someone complained that the Shop Employees' Union had not supported a woman dismissed by her employers for refusing to accept her wages which had been rounded off to the nearest dollar. The real problem, however, which was not discussed, was that the Union did not have sufficient support from its membership to engage in the industrial action to force the employer to re-employ the woman.

Compulsory unionism can not in any way strengthen a union if it does not have the

support of the membership.

This gets to the crux of the problem. Ever since the passing of the Industrial Conciliation And Arbitration Act of 1894, there has been a tendency for trade unions in New Zealand to be implanted upon working people from above, rather than unions being a reaction of the working people to their own industrial situation, and their struggles with their employers. Thus many working people feel no attachment to their unions, since they are something which have been forced upon them without their having any practical involvement in the union through engaging in class struggle. Unions can only be effective where they have been formed out of the struggle between the employers and employed, which is present, if only in a disguised form in all capitalist societies. Thus the unions of seamen and drivers can sustain their membership, and can carry out effective industrial action because they have the support of their membership, and because their members are all involved in union activity. In these unions, the workers struggle together against their employers, rather than individually as with shop assistants or clerical workers. The shop assistants and clerical workers are encouraged to act individually because the carrot of promotion is held out in front of them. If they toe the line, and do not openly fight their employers, prospects remain open to them of better paid jobs and better conditions. And militancy is further discouraged by the fragmentation of the workers over a variety of workplaces, where they are all doing different jobs, and thus, they tend, on the surface, not to be facing the same problems.

Thus the Society for Voluntary Unionism is an outgrowth of New Zealand's industrial law, which is perpetuated by the new Industrial Relations Act, whereby unions are imposed on workers from above, rather than made by the workers themselves. Such an approach tends to breed alienation from unions, rather than mass support for them.

## Friendship with N. Korea

Little is known in New Zealand about the socialist Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea which controls the northern half of that divided country in East Asia. New Zealand troops took part in the American led invasion of Korea in the early 1950s, but there have been few contacts between New Zealand and the DPRK since.

Although large areas of Korea were laid waste by the invading western troops, the people of the DPRK were successful in rebuilding their country and the DPRK now has one of the fastest economic growth rates in the world.

It is a different story in South Korea which is controlled by the US and Japanese backed regime of President Pak Jung Hi. Pak has recently gained international notoriety because of his repression of political opponents. And the South Korean people have a continuing reminder of the designs of imperialism

on their country with the presence of 38,000 US troops in the south.

Recently a four man friendship delegation from the DPRK visited New Zealand. They came to tell people about the achievements of socialist construction in their country and the efforts of the government of the DPRK to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea and the removal of all foreign troops and military bases.

The friendship delegation's visit helped to lay the ground for the improvement of relations between the DPRK and New Zealand. One concrete result of their visit was the recent establishment of a Wellington branch of the New Zealand—Democratic People's Republic of Korea Society.

The society's aims and objects are:

1) To promote cultural and trade relations and mutual understanding between the people of New Zealand and the people of Korea. In support of this aim the society encourages the study of the history, arts and social and political development of Korea.

2) To advocate the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the Government of New Zealand and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (At present New Zealand recognises only the Pak Hung Hi regime of South Korea).

3) To support the proposals of the DPRK for the reunification of Korea, including the admission to the United Nations of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. (The Confederal Republic of Koryo is the name suggested by the DPRK for reunified Korea).

The strengthening of relations between

New Zealand and a socialist country like the DPRK is a task which should be supported by all progressive New Zealanders, particularly because there are signs that the US and the South Koreans may be planning a further attack on the north. The Wellington branch of the NZ-DPRK Society held its inaugural meeting recently. It adopted a constitution for the society and proceeded to make plans for the society's work.

The following management committee was also elected: Rev. Don Borrie (chairman), George Goddard (Vice-chairman), Pauline Firth (Secretary), Amanda Russell (Treasurer), Terry Auld, Margaret Beer, Bryony Hales (committee members).

If you're interested in the situation in North and South Korea and in developing closer relations between NZ and the DPRK, join the society and support its work. You can contact the Wellington Branch, NZ-DPRK Society, c/- P.O. Box 9792, Wellington.

—Don Franks

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## MSSA Motions

The following motions were put and carried at the ninth Annual Meeting of the Wellington Malaysia Singapore Students' Association.

1) That this association strongly deplores the Malaysian Government for its arrest of Hishammuddin Rais, the General Secretary of the University of Malaya Students' Union.

2) That this association donates \$50 to NZUSA in support of its campaign for the release of Malaysian students detained by the Malaysian Government.

3) That this association supports VUWSA in asking for a third student-counselling officer to look after the welfare of overseas students.

4) That VUWSA be asked to write to an officer of the external aid division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to come to this university to meet and discuss problems with overseas students.

That the quorum for the annual general meeting shall be at least 20 financial members or half of the financial members, whichever is smaller, henceforth.

6) That the annual subscription of one dollar be payable by all members and be valid for each calendar year.

7) That the notice of proposed amendments to the constitution shall be given in writing to the secretary at least one week before the date of the annual general meeting.

The following people were elected for the Executive Committee 74/75:  
President: Peter Yap, Vice-President: Nathan Guru, Secretary: Dilys Jenkins, Assistant Secretary: Yeoh Hee Lye, Treasurer: Chua Chin Jin, Committee Members: Lily Kok (Ms), Bernard Randall, Chen Ren Hing, Wong Kwok Leong, Wu Yong Chin.

The ex-committee wishes the new committee all the best for the coming year and hope the members will give them their fullest support. Thanks to Diane Hooper for chairing the meeting.

Y.S. Soh,  
Secretary 73/74.

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# AURERETANGA

Groans of the Maoris – G.W. Rusden

This rare book is now being made available to the general public in a facsimile reproduction with added introduction, notes, and illustrations. "Acceptable" histories of New Zealand tend to distort, gloss over, or even ignore many of the facts mentioned in AURERETANGA. Many writers tend to regard Rusden's book as "non-history" because he passionately exposes and condemns the injustice and the horrors of the Maori Land Wars and in doing so lays bare the foundations of present-day race relations in New Zealand. Below, we have reprinted the introduction of the book.

Racism and racial discrimination have always been a powerful tool in the hands of those who seek to divide and rule. The best exponents of the art of using this tool to satisfy greed for the land and its riches have been and still are colonial and neocolonial governments and their henchmen. And those people most hated and feared by such governments and individuals are those who fearlessly expose the racism, oppose the plunder and seek to right the injustices.

Today increasing numbers of New Zealanders, Polynesian and Pakeha alike, are learning this truth as they seek to change the racist attitudes shown by landlords, employers, police and magistrates, by the education system, our immigration policy and the Social Security Department, and halt the alienation of remaining Maori lands and destruction and loss of minority cultures.

This struggle is not a new one. Wherever there is oppression and injustice there is resistance. In New Zealand that resistance goes right back to the earliest days of the Colony because it was built on unjust treatment of the Maori and savage oppression of those who "groaned" too loudly. Few of those who sought to make the groans more articulate and heard farther afield can be found among the famous names in our history books, but they were the initiators of a fine tradition of fighters who eventually will bring our country up with the best in cultural preservation, racial equality and social progress.

One such person was George Rusden, educationalist, Shakespearean scholar, government official, historian and battler. In his day he was a force to be reckoned with when successive Legislative Councils were outdoing each other in the theft of Maori land and in finding ways of not honouring the Treaty of Waitangi, but the reader will find no published volume dealing with his contribution to the development of early New Zealand. His opponents have streets and towns named after them and their lives chronicled in whitewash, but I am not aware of even a single unpublished history or political studies thesis on George Rusden in any New Zealand university library. One can only find a brief and somewhat colourless record covering less than one column in Scholefield's *A Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*.

George William Rusden was born in Surrey, England, in 1819, son of a minister at Cambridge University. He accompanied his father to Australia in 1834 and worked first as a jackeroo on a station and then as a journalist before, in 1849, accepting responsibility for establishing schools in New South Wales and Queensland. When Victoria became a separate state in 1851 he was appointed chief clerk to the Colonial Secretary in Melbourne, then Clerk to the Executive Council, and he went on to hold other similar posts.

At the same time George Rusden became an original member of the Melbourne University Council and a member of the Victoria Board of Education (1853-60).

These official posts form an unlikely background for a rebel concerned with justice for a coloured indigenous people, for it should be remembered that Australian governments of the day were far from racially enlightened and were heir to a tradition of near if not actual genocide in their treatment of the native peoples. But somehow, perhaps from a combination of liberality gained from his childhood university environment, mateship found in the Australian outback, and the then current belief in England as a just and benevolent coloniser, George Rusden felt forced to protest at the officially condoned and encouraged land-grabbing that he witnessed after arrival in New Zealand.

What he experienced forced him into greater and greater involvement on behalf of Maoris defending their land. He spoke out for them, advised them, assisted in drafting appeals, publicised their cases and engaged in lengthy correspondence with various officials both in New Zealand and in England. Seeing the failure of efforts through official channels, he writes in the present work (p.85): "To the wider court of public opinion, therefore, must all friends of their fellow-creatures resort when they seek to denounce, and thereby to prevent, oppression". In the same vein (p.160): "Often when injustice was done it was unknown to the majority of the Colonialists; and, though it is dangerous for a writer to arouse the wrath of wrong-doers, yet, if he can mitigate oppression, he is not without his reward." And further (p.171): "Exposure of past wrongs may be a warning to those who may be tempted to sin hereafter".

These passages clearly show the outlook he had come to and the motivation for his writings. That his pen is aimed

primarily at officialdom whilst at the same time having an obviously sympathetic (and perhaps too uncritical) attitude towards his fellow public is shown in another passage (p.171): "I am persuaded that whatever ill-deeds have been done towards the Maoris by persons dressed in a little brief authority, the community had no immoral complicity with them. There is, perhaps, no more estimable community under the British Crown than that in New Zealand, and many recorded ill-deeds would not have been done if only the moral watchfulness and sense of justice of the public had been brought to bear upon wrong-doers at the time."

One might be tempted to imagine that this passage indicates that the colonist in New Zealand was a more humane and less rapacious interloper than his equivalent in North America or southern Africa. The Maori, after all, was less completely dispossessed of his land, today "enjoys" a higher social status, and suffers less acute forms of racism than the American Indian or the African. Perusal of this book will show that on the contrary, the landgrabbers in New Zealand did not have any more scruples than those in other areas. Rather, perhaps, it was merely that the New Zealand bush was denser and more impenetrable and the country steeper, so that the land was more difficult to get at and military force, especially cavalry and field artillery, more restricted and less mobile. The Maori was able to limit the plunder of their lands to a slower rate and so retain more into the later period of greater opposition to the land theft that resulted from the efforts of people like George Rusden.

On retirement Rusden returned to England in 1881 and published a *History of New Zealand*, in which he brought to light many underhand dealings connected with the land grabs. One result was the famous Bryce vs Rusden libel case in London brought by the Hon. John Bryce, Minister for Native Affairs and an advocate of Maori "pacification", who had earlier been involved in a cavalry attack on a group of Maoris at Nukumarū, near Wanganui. Bryce won the case and was awarded 5000 pounds, an enormous sum in 1886!

George Rusden was deeply disappointed at the outcome of libel case, but it did not lessen his resolve to battle. He immediately revised his History and reissued it, and wrote the present book (published 1888). His bitterly expressed comment (p.79) on the treatment of the Maoris by the Native Lands Court ("they are not the only persons who have formed erroneous notions as to the redress obtainable in a court of law") shows his opinion of the judgement in the libel case, but also reminds us today that the state and its organs are not easily overturned. Policies are more likely to be changed and justice obtained by mass movements of people than by individual appeals to courts or parliaments.

Rusden died in 1903 leaving behind, among other monuments, a whole series of books of a historical-political nature. *Aureretanga* is an important and exceedingly hard-hitting one, but other titles give hint of valuable commentaries on our early days: *The Old Road to Responsible Government*, *Constitutional Rights*, *Caucus Premonitions*, *Status of Colonial Bishops*, and *Bryce v Rusden, 1886*.

*Aureretanga* is today a rare book in its original form. The wealth of information in it is of inestimable value in bringing home to people just how extensive and deliberate has been the alienation of the Maori from his land. Relevant too in these days of continued refusal to ratify and implement the Treaty of Waitangi, it shows that earlier governments were 'very adept at giving lip service' to it at the same time as blatantly breaking it.

This book has shown me more clearly than anything else I have read, and with documentary proof that is irrefutable, that early Maori-Pakeha conflicts were over one issue and one issue only – LAND! The New Zealand Wars, the King Movement, the various early Maori religious and political movements all had this at their core. It seems to me, however, that today this can no longer constitute the central issue for those concerned with achieving racial justice and equality. New Zealand society has developed far beyond the stage at which the solution lay in the Maori winning back his land. The issue now is one of protecting the remaining lands, preserving Maoritanga, and eradicating racial prejudice, and of the Maori and his Island brothers advancing in solidarity and unity of action with their Pakeha workmates and neighbours.

Colour prejudice and discrimination remain as useful – and as dangerous – today as they were a century ago. The social effect of institutional and individual racism in New Zealand is still to provide a work force for the dirty and unpleasant jobs, no matter how much this may be partly hidden by a veneer of special educational incentives and opportunities and similar palliatives.

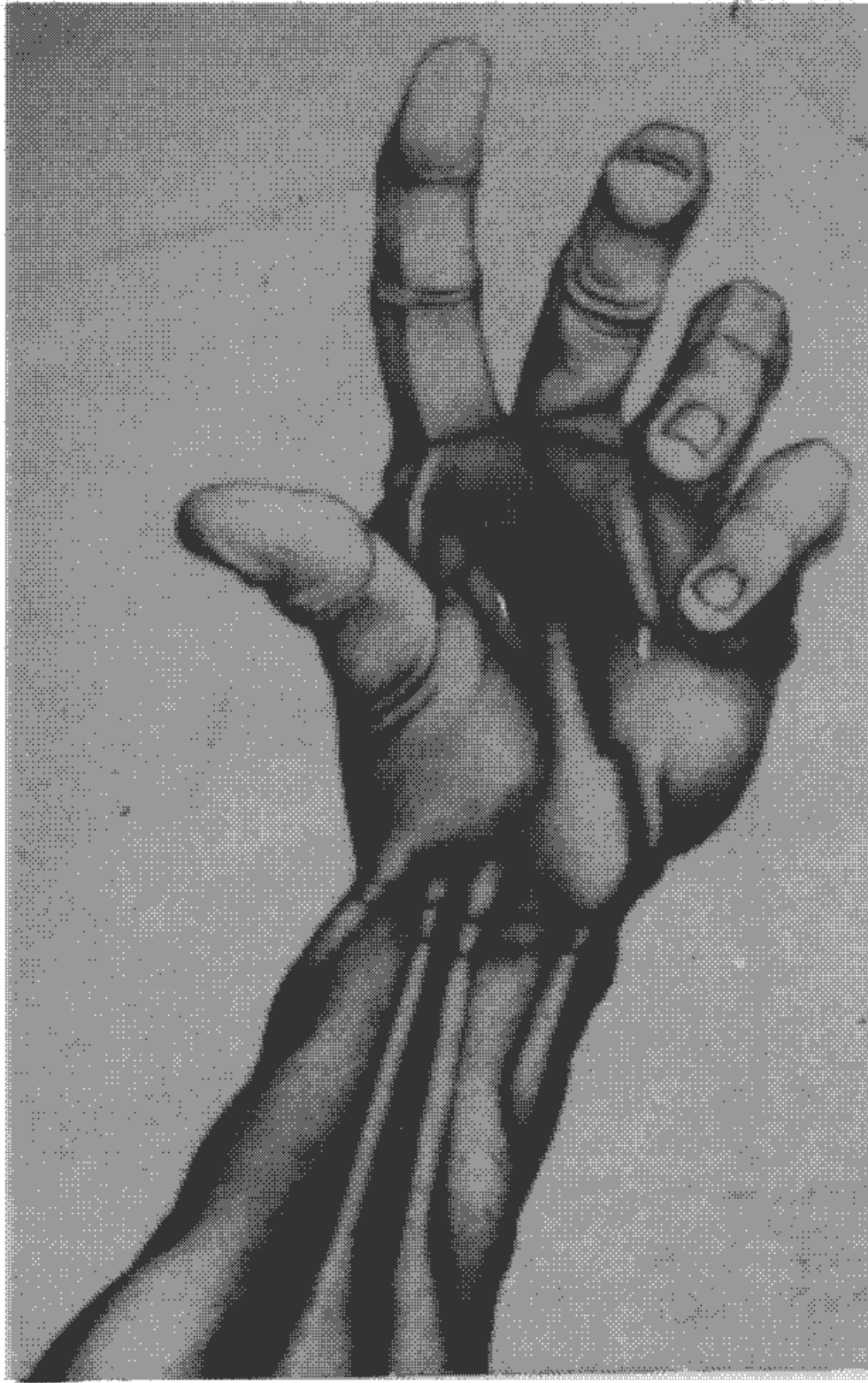
The decision to republish *Aureretanga* is a brave one and is to be commended. The book is more than a history of the period, it is an education for those of us following its aim today. It is to be hoped that we can use it to assist us to reach that aim!

J.A. Grant-Mackie  
University of Auckland

Facsimile reproduction (slightly reduced). 200 pages (approx.). size 148mm X 210mm. price about \$2.00. Hakaprint. Box 53014. Cannons Creek. Porirua East. Enquiries welcomed.



## LIFE 1. A Short Story



It couldn't have been more than half-past eight, when he finally decided to go. It was wet, but he pulled his collar up and with his mind on so many other things, the rain ceased to exist.

People were disappearing in all directions, and the gurgle in the gutter as it tried to squeeze itself into the already overflowing drain, reminded him of that guttering he had to fix. But what was the use after all, he thought. I haven't any money — and the damn thing is rusted through — what's the price of a good pipe — who knows and who bloody cares.

By the time he reached the end of the street he had been walking a good ten minutes. The rain was coming through his coat at the shoulders. The thing was meant to be water proof — but cheap coats — well what could be expected.

Everything he has is cheap he thought, a cheap house, in a cheap district, and a damn cheap wife to go with it. But those damn kids, how he loved them. Why were they born — thank God none of them took after their mother, and yet I suppose, he thought, I loved her at one stage of it, or thought and acted as though I did.

At last, and there was the bus in sight. Now-a-days, he thought to himself, it was even too damn expensive to catch a bus — but with the rain and the distance and being late already — well I suppose, he thought, I will just have to catch it.

Those butterflies in his stomach again, he felt as if he wanted to go to the loo. But he would just have to hold it until he got there.

He felt cold from the water on his shoulders — but once with her — oh just to relax. He was the boss — she did what he said — and thank God she

had some money. Maybe they could go to Australia together — start again — away from the cold, in the sun — just lying there. But those kids, how he loved them. So how the hell could he leave them, and she wouldn't want them.

Those kids, two women, and me, and I am responsible for them all. Does their mother love me, or has that long gone, but goddamit, I am still in the prime of life, not yet 35 and still regarded as handsome — but I wonder if she does — she never says, and is pretty stiff and cold now. But there must be something — God there must be something — how the hell am I going to live — I'm trapped like a fly in a web. Oh, God, I wish I was back in those old days. Free, no responsibility, no worries. She did love, she still must — I'm scared — oh hell I'm scared, what's the matter with me tonight.

She will have a drink ready — whisky, hot, just what I need.

I shouldn't have married her, she never would take precautions — but the kids are all right, Sam's bright — thank God he has a future.

He would have to go, but this bird would never go with him. That young guy at work, maybe he would be willing to go — oh he just wanted sun, the very feel of it released his stomach for a moment. But what was the use after all, they were all still here — and the kids. It would just go on, oh dammit, it would just go on. If only she cared a little. But then there were all those bills — at least this one had some money.

But it would always damnwell go on — and he hated it — like she does I suppose. But it always damnwell goes on, there must be some point to it all.

—R.S.

## Victor Papanek: designer for the real world

*Design for the Real World:* by Victor Papanek. Paladin. Sweet & Maxwells. \$2.75. Reviewed by Doug Wilson.

Someone I know came back from the USA recently with a battery powered card-shuffler. It's time all this bullshit was stopped. But don't take my word for it — listen to Victor Papanek. Everything you use or buy was designed. Papanek is a UNESCO international design expert and Dean of the School of Design at the California Institute of the Arts. As he puts it "there are professions more harmful than industrial design, but only a very few of them. And possibly only one profession is phonier. Advertising...." If you're so low that only advertising is worse then you're pretty bad.

The central thesis of his book is this. Designers, who are employed by the manufacturing complex of the western world, are preoccupied with the design and production of trivial bullshit which

can be sold and which will wear out. They should, he says, be designing things which people need and which will work.

He lists various kinds of people for whom design does nothing — the crippled, the aged, the mentally and educationally sub-normal, the poor, the third world. But he doesn't just talk — he's actually done something. Contrast some of these useful items, with whose design he has been associated, with the other examples he mentions.

1) A hand-cranked (10 minutes per day) refrigerator which can be produced for a total cost of \$6. This is useful in tropical and underdeveloped nations where one of the major problems is not that food cannot be produced, but that it cannot be kept. Contrast — a battery powered bicycle for adults, Abercrombie and Fitch, winner of the "Upper Westchester Status Object" award — price \$650.

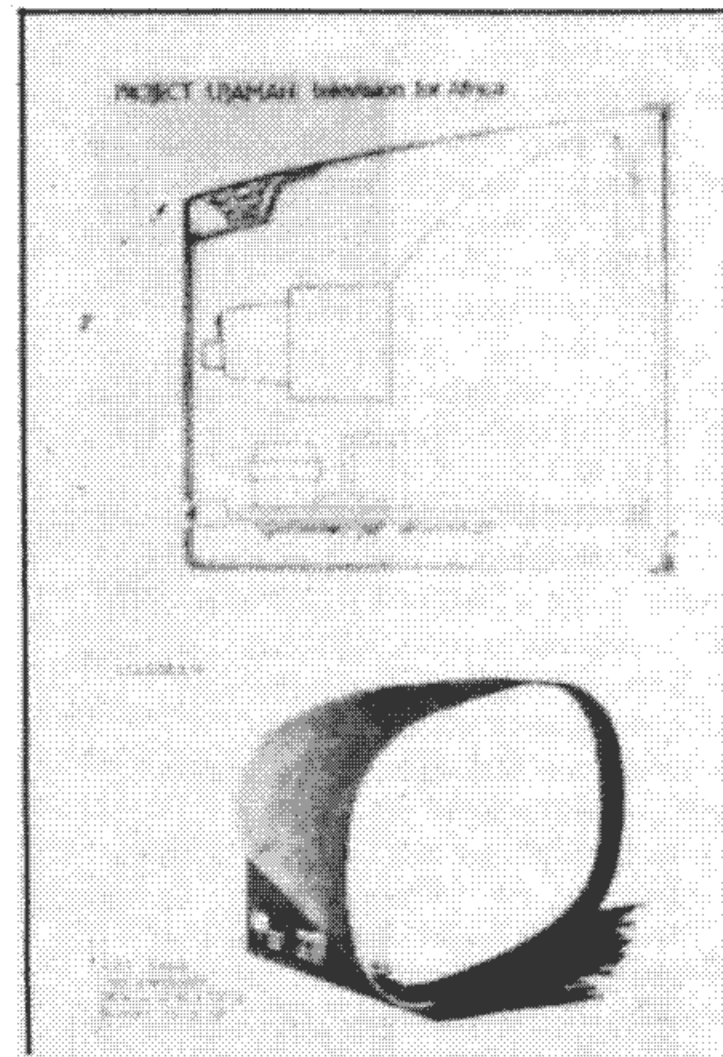
2) A single channel high definition (fine line quality is essential for educational TV) TV set, specifically designed for long life in tropical climates, costing \$9 total to produce. Contrast "a highly sophisticated, market competitive TV set" (36 channels and the works) selling for \$119.95 in the US costing the Japanese manufacturer a total of \$18 to produce.

3) "A radio receiver designed for the third world. It is made of a used juice can, and uses paraffin wax and a wick as a power source. The rising heat is converted into enough energy to power the non-selective receiver. Once the wax is gone, it can be replaced by more wax, paper, dried cow dung or anything else that will burn. Manufacturing costs on a cottage basis, nine cents. Contrast. A Queen Anne styled footrest, with internal heater — only \$16.95 and 50 cents for delivery.

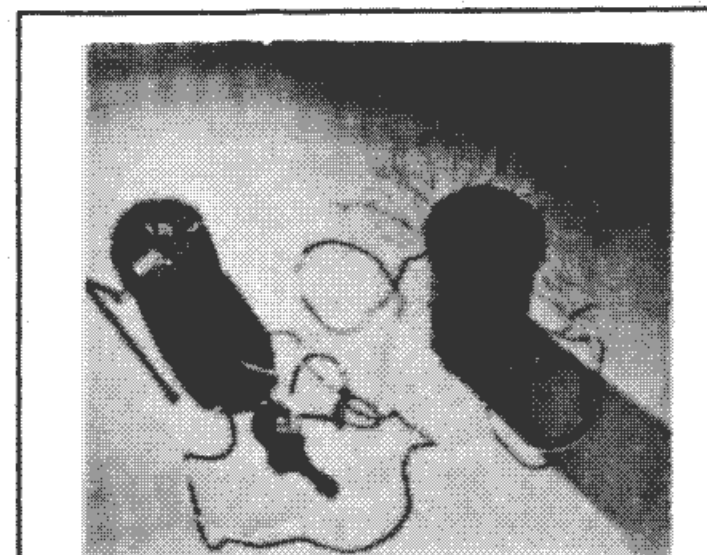
4) Most bicycles have a life use of 75 years in the third world. Two students at Purdue University designed an improved carrier which flips down, allowing the bicycle to be used as a power source. The construction of the belt drive operation is within the scope of the most modest village technology. It can be used to generate electricity, running a lathe, digging wells, pumping and so on. All this without destroying the primary function of providing transportation. Contrast, mail order, instantly inflatable woman.

"Gretchen's soft flesh-like vinyl form is inflatable and she stand 5' 4" tall. Her soft life-like body....." Only \$9.95.

But don't forget also, the electric



A television set designed for tropical climates, costing \$9 to produce.



A radio receiver designed for the third world, costing nine cents to produce. The bottom photograph shows two receivers decorated by their owners.

toothbrushes, electric carving knives, electric card shufflers. You might wonder why all this crap is produced when people all over the world are crying out for stuff they really need, and which they can easily and cheaply produce themselves. You might wonder why no-one is doing much about it, you might ask why. Don't ask your electric toothbrush — ask yourself.



### AEGROTATS

If you believe any of your examination performances is adversely affected by your health or personal circumstances (like family bereavement) and you wish to have this considered during assessment, try to make contact promptly with a doctor, dentist or one of the University Counsellors. If you want to use his support in your application for an aegrotat pass, make sure that it is forwarded to the University Registrar (on the form provided). If at examination time you have trouble making an early appointment to see your local GP over an aegrotat, use the University Health Service; they'll see you in an urgent situation whether or not you would normally be eligible to use the Service.

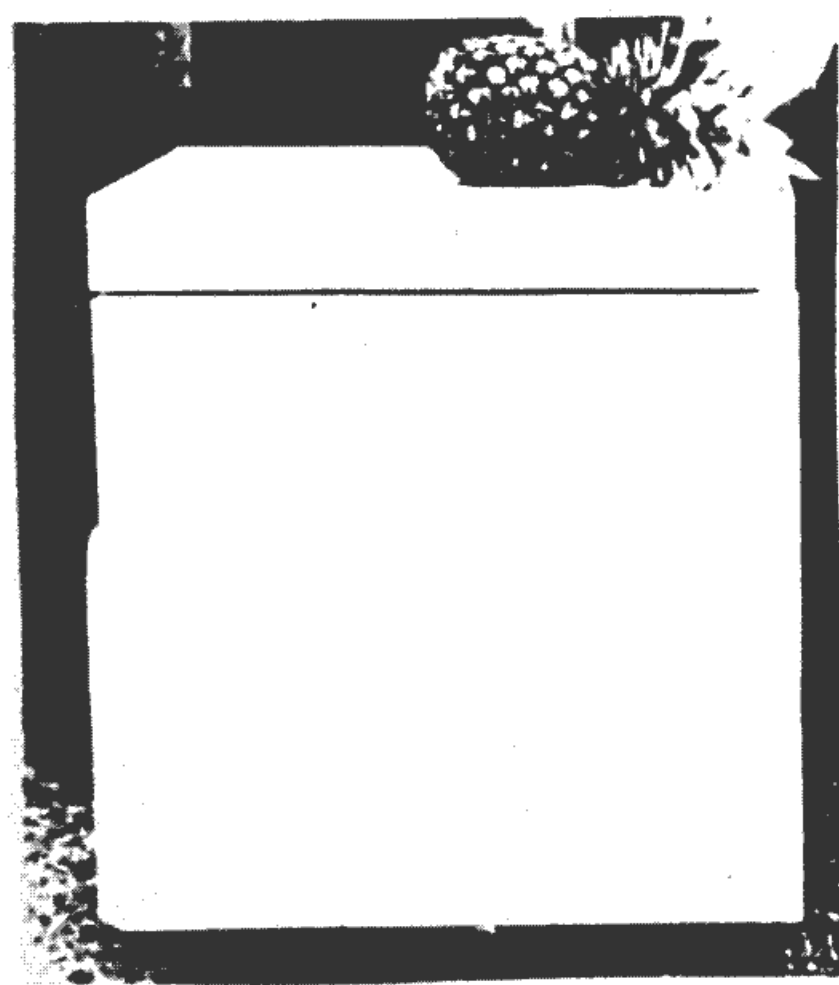
### OVERSEAS STUDENTS

If you have your courses for 1975 restricted by Enrolment Regulations and you wish to appeal, then do so early. You might find it helpful to discuss next year's courses with your Faculty Adviser. If you run into problems with the Labour Department, contact Allan Laidler at the Gymnasium.

Faculty advisors: Arts: C.B.J. Kernot (anthropology Dept.) 36 Kelburn Parade. Commerce and Administration: Pak Yoong (Business Administration Dept.) Room 921 Rankine Brown Building. Languages and Literature: Mrs J. Holmes (English Dept.) Prefab T 105. Law: Alex Frame 141 Hunter Building. Science: Dr J.R.H. Andrews, Room 712 Kirk Building.

### EXAMINATIONS

Would students and staff please note that special facilities will be made available during the October/November degree examinations for students who are physically disabled or who find themselves in exceptional personal circumstances at that time. If you would like more information, contact either the Examinations Officer in the Robert Stout Building or one of the Student Welfare Service staff members (ring 46.040).



A hand-cranked fridge for tropical and underdeveloped nation. Production cost — \$6

**Profit and how a landlord figures it**

Sir,  
I have read much about the evils of being a landlord and being a property-owner myself, I think it is time the record was put straight.  
Firstly I agree wholeheartedly with the condemnation of landlords who deal in sub-standard properties and who do not carry out the necessary maintenance. However the unilateral application of this condemnation to all landlords is far from doing justice to the majority of them.  
I present below a sample of the accounts of a plot owned for three years, assuming it is a 'decent' property with rental of 10% of capital. Lower quality properties return as high as 20%. I have also assumed 10% inflation. Purchase price \$20,000.  
Rental 3 yrs @ 10% 2,000+2,200+2,420 = 6,620  
Interest at 10% on 2/3 (13,000) of capital - 3,900  
Repaints every 3 years - 1000  
Land agents fees on sale (2 1/2% of 24,200) - 630  
Legal fees and stamp duty - 800  
Increase in capital value of 10% inflation - 4200  
Rate for three years - 450  
Nett Income - 4,240

On an investment of \$7000, this represents a return of 18% p.a.  
Since I assumed inflation of 10% this must be taken from the calculated return, to give an actual 'after inflation' return of 8%.  
The total actual money made therefore is \$1817. From this I should deduct the hours I put in but being a student my time is free.  
Your article in last week's Salient described these profits as enormous capital gains. For myself, I hardly consider this money worth the effort.

Landlords also must contend with tenants leaving in the night owing rent, and tenants leaving damaged flats, which generally cost more to repair than the board put up.  
My first comment follows from your statement that housing being an essential, should be state owned and not a profitable business for individuals. I conclude from this that since food and clothing are essential to survival, all manufacturers and retailers of food and clothing should be non-profit state owned institutions also.  
(Unsigned)

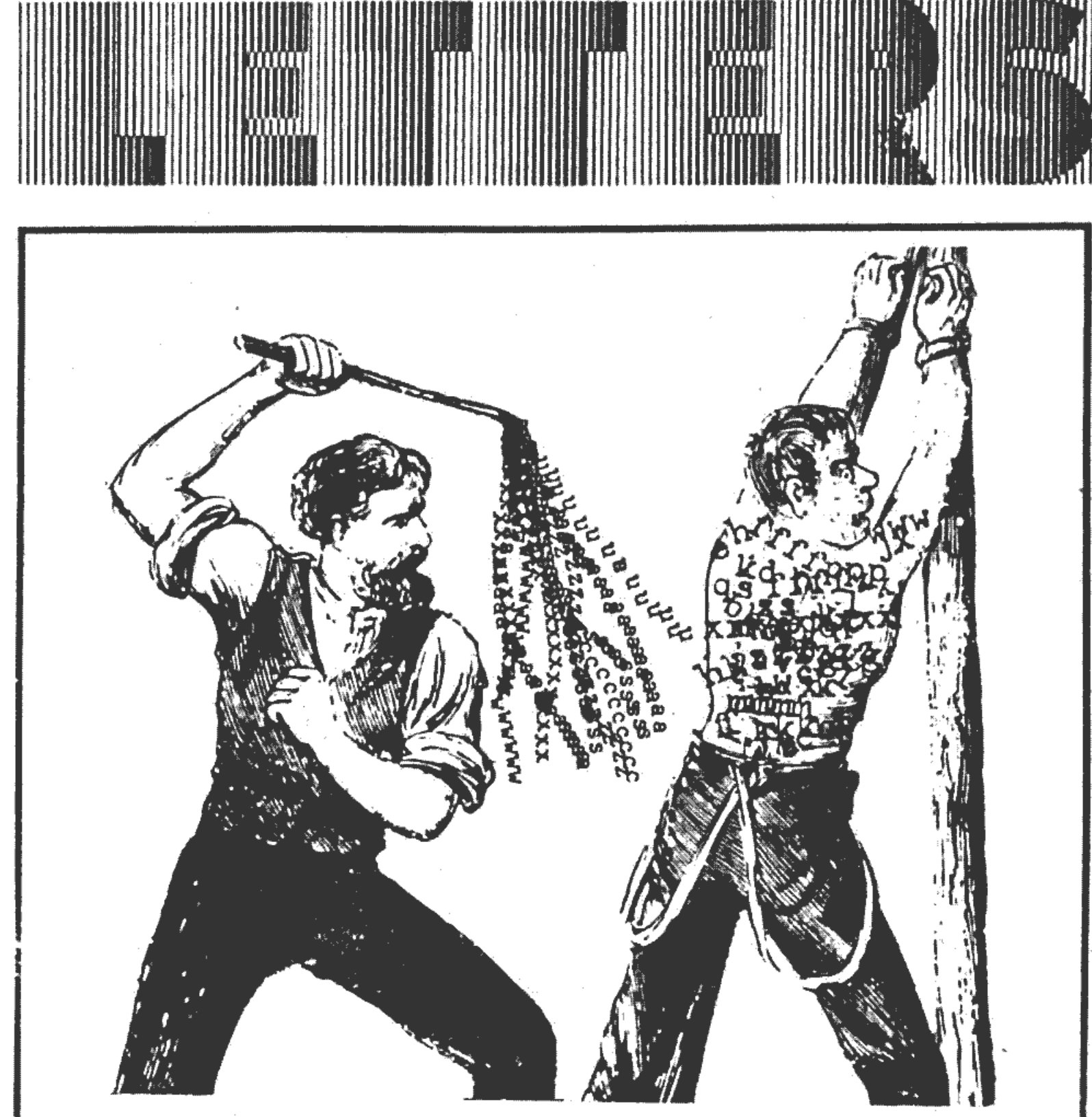
**Of Kirk, Snell, Hilary, Rutherford and editorial**

Dear Sir,  
For the first time in my year long acquaintance with your editorials you wrote something that was half-way to being sensible and intelligent. I refer to the editorial September 18 on Norman Kirk. I agree that a clear-sighted view of the man including his warts was needed to balance the eulogies in every other magazine and newspaper I have read. I think it was perhaps excusable that everyone praised him to the heavens at the time of shock at his death. However a few weeks after the event it was refreshing to see some reaction against turning him into a cult hero. Admittedly we have no gods except for Snell and Hilary. John A. Lee is too cheeky and unfortunately too alive for the shrine founders, who probably rejoiced at Baxter's death which enabled them to make him a Christ figure without his protests. Katherine Mansfield is too esoteric as well as being an expatriate and not a good clean Kiwi girl. Rutherford's atoms are becoming disreputable. Let us not put our only recent statesman to die in office on a USA Kennedy pedestal, and be indignant if Ruth Kirk marries the equivalent of Onassis, thus defying the law of modern tuttee for the widow of a dead hero. I know the "Women's Weekly" lost the Lawson quins on their mother's divorce, but it does not need to create another Royal Family for NZ.

This week's editorial was also surprising. There are no new arguments for or against abortion, but you wrote a reasonable summary of both, with the minimum of your usual jargon. In fact it was almost literate.  
I am writing this letter (my first to Salient) as an apology for all the times I have groaned "That fuckwit editor, couldn't write something intelligent in readable English, without gobbledey gook cliches, or jargon, if he tried". You have shown that you are not completely incapable of such a task.  
R. Bell.

**Musical letters**

Dear Sir,  
Dear me. And DEAR Mr Campbell. It was pointed out to me recently how much more interesting Gordon Campbell's letters become when you read them backwards. Contrapuntally jejune, of course, but the noise and the length make up for that.  
Still, might make a good musical with a few cuts.  
Robert Love



**The pros of glaze-eyed protests**

Dear Sir,  
Concerning your editorial last week entitled "The hysterical campaign of the so-called 'pro-life' movement".  
I wish to explain the "glazed-eyed" change which came over your Catholic friends (being a Catholic and classing myself as a friend). There were a number of sentiments which I shared with I am sure many other students at the march.  
To see one's own parents and the parents of friends walking through the crowded city, being occasionally jeered at, feeling strangely defenceless and bloody cold, gives one a sense of achievement. Achievement because in that crowd of five thousand were many parents previously the critics of the validity or worth of public political protest, suddenly swallowing their pride and publicly demonstrating on a moral-political issue.

Achievement because the hours of frustrating debate with parents over political activities are not now wasted. Now we have a common basis from which can be approached the questions of freedom in Malaysia and South Africa, of the injustice of our economic system, and of the type of society which would eliminate the demand for abortion. The validity of public protest and the need for political action has been for them established by this march.  
There was a certain amount of hope generated by that march: hope that now our religious leaders have taken a lead in a moral issue and involved themselves in political action, perhaps they will be more willing to take the lead in other moral issues requiring political action.  
Hope when one sees the type of prayer said in the Cathedral after the march:  
"Forgive us when we try to mould men to fit systems instead of moulding systems to fit men..."  
And finally hope when one realises that people refuse to conform to labels of "liberal" or "conservative", "progressive" or "reactionary" and can still take their stands after deciding the merits of an individual issue.  
So I think the glazed-eyed looks were not based on the pleasure of out-numbering the counter-demonstrators or any sense of self-righteousness, but on far more positive things.  
J.M.

**Do something**

Dear People and others,  
Through out the years I have read your letters to the editor or Mr Steele, etc. but it's funny you know that I have yet to see someone do something about the complaint - the injustice - the legal robbery, that most people seem to write about. Perhaps they have got it off their chests, freed themselves of guilt, or simply like to see their name or initials or whatever in print. I myself have many complaints - coffee and drink machines, the cafe, lack of nutritious food in cafe, general lack of participation by people, the great exploitation of society, the so called justice of our courts and police and many more. I include myself in this general lack of participation, because its hard to participate by yourself. People say join/go to meetings of the student council, voice your opinions, run for president. Sure - I would do things but there are so many so called radicals at the top you can't compete. So petty are some of their arguments about socialism Trotsky etc that sometimes (and that is all the time) I wonder at the mentality of these people. There is so much shit flying around at

the top you can't tell who is an enemy and who is not. It is about time that we said enough, we are not going to take anymore of this shit, and demand adequate provisions in all fields that are affected. And when we ask for these provisions we don't ask for the ridiculous as have done some committees. When our provisions are met we then take the next step. So if you are going to write and complain be prepared to do something constructive or destructive. I am ready.  
Stop shaking your tongue  
Start shaking your fist  
Or become another plant  
Of this vegetable society  
Don't kid yourself that  
Society won't get you  
Already you are caught  
You are just another sucker  
You little mother fucker.  
P. Drake

**Hallejuahas for Hunter**

Dear Roger,  
I am jolly distressed over the situation regarding the Hunter Building. When I pass the bricked ivied castle, as I often stroll past it, I immediately entertain lucid visions of Hunter as a church building. And as a devout Christian I know what the real significance of that is, Hunter conjures up a vision of a church, of christianity and virtue itself and all that is good in society. This correlation comes easy to many and so when you regard Hunter as the most sacred edifice, the most pure centre of sacrificed offerings to our most powerful and wondrously transcendental God then you will see as I do that to annihilate the Hunter Building is to lay waste to the beauty of religion, to God and love, to Christianity and well almost to life itself. I most vehemently suggest that members of the clique employed for Hunter's proposed sad downfall, or those who facile pre-eminent concern is earthquake risks, that they should feel the blazing wrath of God and may blazes of divine lightning and the spear of Satan himself find a resting place in their jockstraps.  
Another thing to, is that I'm really pissed off with the wankers who are trying to pass off that crap in the cafe as food.  
John W. Bitchener

**The price of Valdramar**

Dear Sir,  
We would like to set the record straight on the various estimates (conservative and otherwise) of costs for our production "Valdramar".  
The figure of \$36,000 given by your reviewer is absurd. As with all our productions, the largest cost to be met is that of actors' salaries. Since we are an established professional theatre, these are based on at least the Equity minimum, and go above it when this is all possible. Salaries for this large cast, ambitious production amounted to more than our usual salary bill. For a cast of twelve, a band of six, and two technicians over a rehearsal period of five weeks with performances over six weeks, the total wage bill will be \$12,609.50.  
Other costs (set, costume, special effects, publicity, etc) will total approximately \$6,500. Even if the total running costs for the theatre (administrative staff, company engaged on other projects, and general running overheads) were included, the figure that has been bandied about would not be reached.  
Sunny Amey  
Director

**Epistulary posturing on epistulary posturing**

Dear Aunty Sal (sic)  
Well, R Mays has made a complete dick of himself with his latest epistulary posturing. Accusations of selfishness and egocentricity have a hollow ring from those whose only contribution to Drama Soc is their own ego; those who have never earned enough to work in a practical way on the committee; who suppose that the society's exclusive function is to provide facilities for one kind of theatre be it 'bourgeois', or whatever hard row R Mays appears to be hoeing.  
To say that 'The Misanthrope' says nothing "if by good you mean something that says nothing well" and "why was this play done is perhaps an indictment of R Mays' sensitivity, not Moliere. The play is an investigation of modes of living - Philintes, Celimenes, Alcestes, Arsinoes, and R Mays's appreciation of the play seems to have stopped at the same point as his appreciation of the production - at "the window dressing". This was extravagant and certainly investigation into why the money was spent is necessary. To exacerbate the cast of the production, however, with accusations of vanity and self-indulgence; to imply culpability on their part for the presentation's exorbitance, displays either a theatrical naivety, or a malicious turn of mind.  
R Mays is quite correct. In simplistic terms, in R Mays' terms, The Misanthrope is "bourgeois elitist theatre"; just as "The Ecstasy of Rita Joe" is "left-wing" elitist theatre - in simplistic terms. From the superficial concerns in both plays neither is relevant to us. "The Misanthrope" is about French society, "The Ecstasy of Rita Joe" about Canadian society. At a more profound thematic level, however, one is about private morality, the other about public morality. Perhaps R Mays, having played Jesus Christ on stage (what an ego trip that must have been, if that's what we're talking about) could tell us which is more "meaningful". Private morality, presumably, since this same actor appeared in "A Day in the Death of Joe Egg", another bourgeois elitist play. Is it something about the name "Joe" or are we talking about two different R Mays?  
Drama Soc, R Mays, graciously concedes, has deserved its bad name. Agreed. There have been too many uninformed uncommitted hangers-on, both live and literary, and not enough hard work. If, you feel you can do better than R Mays' "Hollywood Hopefuls" or Drama Soc's "political poseurs", there's nothing to stop you.  
"I know you'll take this warning as well means, A token only of my good intent, Think about the things I recommend, Believe me, I speak only as a friend - Moliere (effete, bourgeois, elitist).  
S. Devenie

**The three point plan of doubt**

Dear Sir,  
A recent letter, signed by a David Tan, criticising me was very embarrassing.  
Who is that boy David Tan? Is he the ex-President of MSSA? There are three reasons why it makes me doubt it is him:  
1) We do not even know each other personally and he is not an MSA member.  
2) Any 'matured' second year boy like him would not have read so much into my letter.  
3) His recent failure to get enough members to form any quorum for his AGM(s) would certainly demand his complete attention, rather than writing childish letters criticising me.  
K.K. Chong

**Drinking the pub dry**

Dear Roger,  
Giddyay. This letter was originally supposed to discuss the economic implications of the recent devaluing of the basic economic dollar. However I was forced to give it away on account of how, like so many other people who would but admit it, I don't know a bugger about devaluation or economics (except that one dollar will still buy two jugs).  
Which brings me to the subject of this letter.

It has recently been brought to my attention by my mate Trevor, that there are some subversive rumblings of discontent around this university as to the poor condition of the social life - or to put it bluntly the total lack of it. I must warn those involved that names have been recorded and appropriate measures will be taken against those who are responsible. Let me tell you, this is just not true - why just the other day I saw FIVE people enjoying themselves and I swear they hadn't even been drinking!  
But for the small minority who feel they are in the right, my mate Trev and me are happy to announce that there will be a mammothianly-transmaglorified piss up on Friday the 11th at the South Seas Bar of the St George - an attempt at drinking the bastard dry will be made - sufficient numbers and good weather permitting. I mean let's face it - you've got bugger all to do anyway so why not come along for a while and have a change from the Grand (or wherever) o.k.? Good on yer - see ya about 2.00 or anytime after.  
Yours...in retention,  
Noel Cooney



Jack's back!



(Continued from previous page)

We agree that the need for abortion rises primarily from the social and economic conditions of a society such as ours. We also agree that a large proportion of the membership of SPUC is middle class and basically reactionary in outlook. However "Anti-abortion" does not necessarily imply "non progressive". It is debatable if abortion does do anything to solve the economic and social conditions of existence, in fact, it may be seen as a way of cushioning the effects of social evils inherent in capitalist society. It could be argued that the pro abortion lobby, comprised mainly of bourgeois intellectuals and members of the middle class, is also a reactionary force.

In conclusion, then, we are not trying to solve the debate between the pro and anti abortionists. We are questioning some of the assumptions made in this article.

Marx himself in the third manuscript "Needs, Production, Division of Labour" made an interesting point on this question.

"The absence of needs, as the principle of political economy, is shown in the most striking way in its theory of population. There are too many men. The very existence of man is a pure luxury, and if the worker is moral he will be economically in procreation.... the production of men appears as a public misfortune."

Mike Dew, Paul Swain, Kev Kane

### God!

Dear Sir,

I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, it is God's power to save all who believe. For the Gospel reveals how God puts men right with himself, it is through faith alone, from beginning to end.

God's wrath is revealed coming down from heaven upon all the sin and evil of men, whose evil ways prevent the truth from being known. God punishes them because what men can know about God is plain to them. God himself made it plain to them. Ever since God created the world, His invisible qualities, both His eternal power and His divine nature, have been clearly seen. Men can perceive them in the things that God has made. So they have no excuse at all! They know God, but they do not give Him the

honour that belongs to Him, nor do they thank Him. Instead their thoughts have become complete nonsense and their empty minds are filled with darkness. They say they are wise, but they are fools; instead of worshipping the immortal God, they worship images made to look like mortal man or birds of animals or reptiles.

Because men are such fools, God has given them over to do the filthy things, and they do the filthy things their hearts desire, and they do shameful things with each other. They exchange the truth about God for lies, they worship and serve what God has created instead of the Creator himself, who is to be praised forever! Amen.

Because of what men do, God has given them over to shameful passions. Even the women pervert the natural use of their sex by unnatural acts. In the same way the men give up natural sexual relations with women and burn with passion for each other. Men do shameful things with each other, and as a result they receive in themselves the punishment they deserve for their wrongdoing.

Because men refuse to keep in mind the true knowledge about God, he has given them over to corrupted minds, so that they do the things that they should not. They are filled with all kinds of wickedness, evil, greed and vice; they are full of jealousy, murder, fighting, deceit and malice. They gossip and speak evil of one another; they are hateful to God, insolent, proud, and boastful, they think of more ways to do evil; they disobey their parents; they are immoral; they do not keep their promises, and they show no kindness or pity to others. They know that God's law says that people who live in this way deserve death. Yet they continue to do these very things — and worse still, they approve of others who do them also.

Paul Theophilus

### Detective work

Dear Sir,

The so-called "Malaysian Observer" accuses almost every Malaysian student except the MSA Executive, therefore, his identity is not unknown and can be easily traced out what category he belongs to.

Senior MSA Member

### Christian weather

Dear Sir,

It is a fact of life that man journeys through various stages of life. Furthermore, during those various stages of life man is more dependant on his relations and fellow citizens, than at other stages.

For example: wouldn't it be an economic dream if all old aged citizens were as strong as the middle aged man. If they were we wouldn't have to provide pensions and old aged homes for them. For some reason, or other, the old aged citizen loses the features of the middle aged man (mainly that of strength) and financially becomes a burden for society. Why do we not get rid of old-aged people, say at the age of 75? Because it is immoral, no man has the right to terminate the life of an innocent citizen.

So it is with the unborn child (foetus). The unborn child has many features of the born infant, but the greatest similarity of the foetus and the born infant is that they both have a heartbeat.

The world was losing its Christian values in 1914, by 1939 man had drifted further away from Christ, by 1974.....

Even the weather over Wellington, as over Europe, seems to be telling us that times have turned for the worst.

True peace can only be found in dedicating oneself to Christ. Christ welcomes any man. One of the greatest saints of the Christian churches is Saint Paul, before he became a Christian he used to pass his time executing Christians.

It happened once that a lawyer rose up, trying to put him to the test. Master, he said, what must I do to inherit eternal life? Jesus asked him, what is it that is written in the law? What is thy reading of it? And he answered, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with the love of thy whole heart, and thy whole soul, and thy whole strength, and thy whole mind; and thy neighbour as thyself. Thou hast answered right, he told him; do this, and thou shalt find life.

It is not enough just to be a Sunday Christian.

Jack Colewa

Dear Salient,

I made a few observations on the recent letter by Malaysian Observer.

1) He must be a super Jack de Silva to be able to distinguish and segregate 60 or so Malaysians as 'Maoists' with just one glance. Jack is back!

2) Obviously if a group of people are last minute sheep, Malaysian Observer must be a long time sheep himself.

3) He ought to be ashamed of himself for the slavish brainwashed support he has for the MSA executive.

4) He must have inside information that there were 60 new members.

5) His statement that "those who voted against the demo statement are last minute members. The executive are not speaking on their behalf anyway" runs dangerously akin to ex-President Lim's letter that it suggests to me Malaysian Observer must have been either an ex-committee member or Lim's puppet in thought. Perhaps both.

6) Some doubts must have been cast by Salient when the letter was given the title head "Observing MSA?" In thanking the past committee the greatest suspicion I hold is that M.O. was thanking himself seeing as that no one had thought it worthwhile to express any.

7) Need I spell out his name?

U.N. Observer

### So-called democracy shows

Dear Salient,

After the banning of the "Chun Lei" Cultural show and the arrests of a number of its organisers, the Malaysian Government further reviewed its fascist act by banning another cultural show, the "Zhao Yang" cultural show.

The "Zhao Yang" cultural show was organised by the "Han Jiang" students association of Penang, the Chinese Language Society of the Penang University and the Penang Hawkers' Association. The main objectives of this show were to promote healthy cultures, to attack the yellow cultures, and lastly to strengthen the unity among the cultural groups. There were ten cultural groups from various centres (Bukit Mertajam of Penang, Taiping, Telok Anson of Perak, and Kuala Lumpur) participated in the eight months preparation for the show.

Because of the great demand and support of the show from the people, the Malaysian Government was obliged to issue a pass enabling the show to be staged for only three days from August 26 onwards. But, one day before staging the cultural show, the Malaysian Government prudently said that the show must be staged after September 8. Therefore the "Zhao Yang" organisers postponed the show to September 9 knowing that it could not stop the show, hence on September 2, the Malaysian Government fascistly banned the cultural show!

Is this so called democracy in Malaysia?

The Government uses every tactic to suppress the healthy cultures. I am sure that the Malaysian people back home and abroad will not bow their heads before the fascist government!

A Malaysian Student

### Thank you, too

Dear Roger,

We three would like to thank you for your work on Salient over the last two years.

Many have mentioned the fact that no matter how late at night it is, the Salient office light is always on. So your dedication towards the journalistic task of producing the student newspaper has been noted. Also your talent at the job has been displayed in the quality of each issue.

The variety of the topics raised and the searching examination conducted in most articles could have done nothing other than clarify the ideas and broaden the outlook of anyone willing to read Salient.

Your trusty helpers whose names were repeated week by week in the Salient Notes are to be thanked and congratulated also.

If often the student body seemed not to be picking up your message, Roger, the blame falls more on the students than on yourself.

Salient, while you have been editor, has been the only means for many students to observe a world far removed from their normal experience. We thank you for taking the student body and many staff out of the sheltered confines of the campus.

The accounts of political oppression overseas and government mismanagement here, of police brutality and of widespread racial intolerance as well as of the activities of TPA against ruthless landlords who highlight the true features of capitalism, are still vivid for us.

We hope your experience and expertise in the concerns of newspaper production can be put to good use in the future. We hope too, that Salient, under new management, has the high standards attained under your editorship.

Jill Bonner  
Tony Simpson  
A. MacLean

**The good doctor**

Dear Sir,  
 In your article, "A suitable case for treatment", you seem to blame the doctor who told his patient asking for an abortion, "that if she did decide to go through with it and have an abortion and if she did retrogress, she was not to come back to Wellington Hospital and she was not to see him." He had every right to place this, namely his own refusal to see her, before her. A physician is trained for several years and it is his job to decide what is the best treatment for a patient. We do not demand to take penicillin, or have our foot amputated, this is the doctor's decision. If we wish to go contrary to the doctor's prescribed treatment, taking recourse in some personal remedy of our own, why should we blame our doctor if he refuses to see us when our remedy fails? Only Christian charity would demand that he did. Why is abortion the unique case in the curing of illness, where the patient tells the physician what the remedy should be?

May I ask if any one, instead of all frantically trying to procure an abortion for this woman, actually tried to give her any mental and moral support to face up to the fact that she was pregnant? I guess not, but I would be surprised if it would not have been the most humane deed they could have done. She would be much better off for it now. Instead she and her husband are left to face their trials alone.

Mary James  
 Bronchitis

Dear Salient,  
 I can understand your amazed reaction to the pro life rally, you just never thought it possible for so many people to freely turn out to march for the protection of the unborn. Your description of hysteria seems to be unique among all reports. One would think that with so many other pro abortion news agencies around, any trace of hysteria would have been quickly grasped, after all, hysteria is news, not peaceful demonstrations of concern for a just cause.

The pro-life movement though aims basically at restricting abortion to those few cases where there is a genuine dilemma of life and death. Abortion involves the life of the unborn child, consequently only when the woman's life is seriously threatened does this dilemma arise. Do we think more of money or people, do we think more of our own convenience than of the lives of others?

You asked the question, how many adults can make a reasoned decision about a subject like abortion. Indeed so, this is why we need good laws to help us. Only the truly unselfish will not take the easy way out. It is also a fact of life that usually those involved emotionally in a situation are usually those least able to make an objective decision.

You quote that a society must treat demand for abortion as a symptom of its own sickness and not as an individual problem to be solved in individual cases. I agree society is sick, that is why so many want abortions, but liberalisation of the law won't cure this. You don't cure bronchitis by running out in the wind and rain. What is needed is a return to the appreciation of ordinary decent human values; the value of life, a more unselfish and responsible attitude to sexuality, not total liberality. People need to be treated as people not as things.

Last but not least, for those who are pregnant, they should receive encouragement, mental and spiritual support from those around them. Pregnancy is not a disease but the creation of new life. It is a time of great need, but it is also a time of growth as persons, loving, self-giving, responsible people.

J.G. Moffat

**WMSA, WMSSA, God, Rob and the struggle**

[This letter has been abridged for legal reasons -E.d.]

Dear Sir,  
 It is a fact that Khoo and Hisham were arrested and have joined more than 4,000 other political prisoners in the jails of the corrupt Malaysian Government. It is also a fact that the campaign for the democratic rights in Malaysia is blossoming rapidly, at home and abroad.

From the statement made by the vice-President of MSA, John Chin, the puppet of our 'God-brother' Steven Oh, it is evident that they are still irresponsible toward their job. What they want to do is to 'wait and see' quietly like mice. Since Khoo's case, neither MSA nor MSSA has done anything constructive. What they have done so far is to fight with their mouths. That's it. If we Malaysians do not get ourselves organised, we will get nowhere. This is a real job for MSA and MSSA, I reckon. Our struggle concerns our future life and death.

It is an unexpected surprise to see a huge group of OCF followers taking part in the last MSA AGM to support their 'God-father' Steven Oh. He has got a grand opportunity to implement his God policies. I wonder if he had chosen God to recommend him or God had chosen to recommend him. Anyway, I hope that Steven would not be cowed down by our dirty government. I hope that God will enlighten him, show him the way by which he could really unite with our fellow Malaysians to fight for our basic human rights to be human beings - to maintain that self-dignity which enables us to demand what is our right. So far, Robert Pui is the only member of this campaign. He has accomplished an important task, i.e. to let more Malaysians and New Zealanders know that our beloved country is governed by an autocratic, corrupted, demoralised and degenerate monster, 'Tun' Razak, who is in fact being led by the nose by the Big Brother Anglo-American imperialists. Therefore, we should overthrow this fascist force led by Tun Razak and his corrupted officialdom directed by foreign imperialists.

Nowadays, there are still a small group of Malaysians who are on the middle of the road, saying "Dear Rob, you have gone too far". This sort of conservative and pessimistic idea is completely wrong. Perhaps they adopt this philosophy: those who bow before the 'devil' or 'hantu' survive and those who resist perish.

As regards the recent WMSSA AGM held on September 26, 1974, it was a big mess. In spite of this, I would say that the WMSSA is in a better position to talk about the campaign for the democratic rights in Malaysia, because during this AGM, a motion was put and passed which runs as follows: "The WMSSA donated \$(NZ)50 to the NZUSA for the campaign of the democratic rights in Malaysia". Isn't this a more positive stand supporting what you think is right than those parasites who support the fight for democratic rights with their mouths and strangle it with their hands. They are traitors to this campaign. These sort of people should be condemned and re-educated.

Let me conclude this letter with the following suggestions:

- a) Since our nasty government's main tactic is to divide and rule the exploited class, we have to unite, no matter who you are. Now as Peter Franks said "the Malaysian Government has admitted....that its talk of democracy and of working to further the interests of the Malays is a complete sham", I would like to 'beg' our Malay brothers and sisters in New Zealand to stand up and fight against this injustice. Hisham is our brother. In fact, all men are brothers and sisters except those who choose not to be.
- b) WMSA and WMSSA should organise some debates in relation to our home economy, social and political issues.
- c) WMSA and WMSSA should issue a publication like a bi-weekly newsletter that more in-

formation from home could be made available to the students here.

d) WMSA and WMSSA should consult their members prior to any important statement or action being taken. Try to be more democratic!

e) WMSA and WMSSA should organise some up-to-date film shows depicting the real face of life of Malaysia so that we won't see so apart from home - our beautiful motherland.

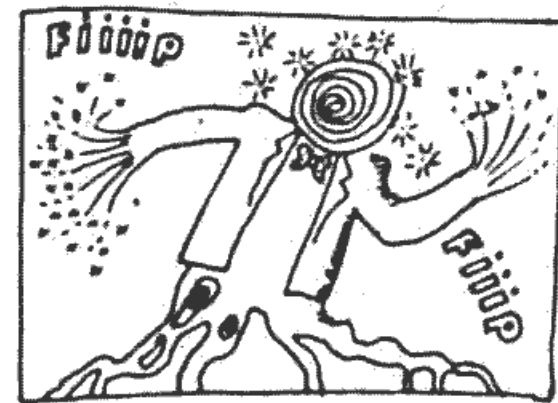
f) WMSA and WMSSA should organise some conferences or forums on Malaysia. WMSA could invite our silent High Com and his staff to join us to discuss our Malaysia problems for mutual understanding. Isn't this fair and square?

g) Generally speaking, most of the Malaysians in Wellington still lack the right sort of political ideology to understand the whole political arena at home. I suggest that everyone of us should reinforce our political consciousness and enrich our political ideology. It is time to do so and it is the right place to do so too. We must stand up like men and not like dogs or pigs. We can't just be faceless nonentities, to be abused and kicked anytime and anywhere by those above. Make yourself count. Even the BCA students should do it too. Don't always think of 'Maximising Profits'. Don't lock yourself up in your golden-gilt cave. There are a lot of things to be learnt from the people who may not know how to maximise profits but who may know a lot more about life - the spirit of human dignity.

h) NZUSA could organise more demonstrations if necessary.

**UNITY IS STRENGTH  
 DOWN WITH THE FASCIST RAZAK REGIME  
 RAISE OUR POLITICAL IDEOLOGY  
 PEOPLE IS POWER  
 DOWN WITH THE IMPERIALISTS**

Mr Man



**Capitalism aborts**

Dear Salient,  
 An argument frequently heard these days from those who are in favour of reform in New Zealand's abortion laws, is the claim that laws prohibiting abortion discriminate against the poor women in our society. It is maintained that they, unlike the rich, cannot readily get legal abortions, and more important, poor women are unable to afford air-fare to abortion clinics in Australia. However, this argument presents no valid reasons for establishing "Medical Aid Centres" throughout New Zealand or repealing our abortion laws.

In an class society (NZ is a prime example), inequalities in the distribution of wealth will always exist, and the poor will always be discriminated against. Abortion, however, involves the termination of human life, and to argue that because the rich get away with abortion we should allow everyone to get away with it, is not a reasonable proposition. The obvious alternative to be pursued, even if it is difficult to achieve, is the abolishment of this inequality by no one getting away with it, and the eventual dissolution of our capitalist system.

Yet, even if this is never achieved in the near future, the argument will not do: no man or woman can claim an equal right to do something, if that thing is an action, like the taking of an innocent human life, which no one has a right to do.

Kay Nigreb

**On the holier than thou**

Dear Ed and other peoples,  
 Reading through last week's 'Salient', I begin to wonder what sort of intelligence these anti-abortion campaigners have. I have spoken to several coherent people who are anti-abortion, but these people have never written a letter to give their views. So it appears that we are left with the dregs such morons, as Mildred O'Donoghue (real name?) who advocates execution for those who seek abortion. As she says 'the punishment for murder should be death'. How pro-life! She is advocating murder herself, so I suggest she commits suicide before she is executed. How a christian could believe this is beyond me (they are a weird bunch!). Why don't these desperate people concoct some other argument besides the tear-stained plea to our common humanity (shit!). People should have a look at the other emotional side and see the kids that are abandoned or maltreated for the first part of their miserable lives. How many of those holier-than-thou pro-life campaigners would try to adopt a child to prevent an abortion. More important, how many would be allowed to adopt, because the authorities are strict and don't want any nut-cases for foster parents. I suggest anti-abortionists shut up until they are married, then become vocal as they adopt the progeny for which they are indirectly responsible!! Then they might be doing something positive! As it is, pro-abortion seems slightly more positive than negative at present.

Male Pro-Abortioneer  
 P.S. The Catholic Church is an abortion

**Quorum at MSSA**

Dear Editor,  
 Article 9, section iii, of the WMSSA Constitution says that the quorum at the Annual General Meeting shall be two thirds of ordinary members for the current year.

Ordinary members defined in Article 5 of the Constitution refer to all Malaysian and Singaporean students or trainees stationed in or around Wellington and also to all members of the VUWSA.

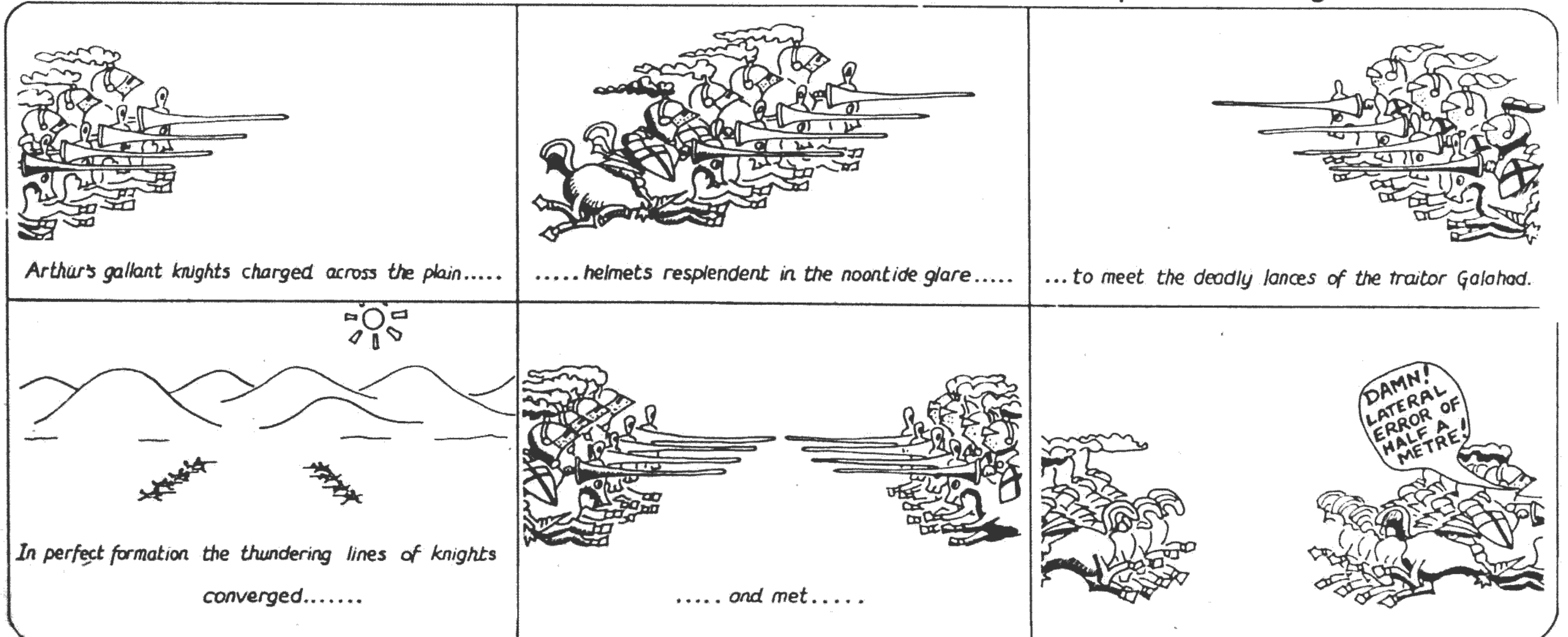
A fair estimate shows that there are around 400 Malaysians and Singaporeans in Wellington and VUWSA members will be around the region of say 5000. Hence, to get two thirds of these members to form a quorum for the AGM will be near impossible. It is in this light that I will challenge any claims that the 9th MSSA Annual General Meeting held on September 26 was null and void because of lack of quorum.

We are indeed unfortunate that ignorant and glory seeking people like Ken Lim exist in Wellington. His presence at the AGM was not incidental. As an ex-President of MSA, he does not even know how to differentiate the definition of a 'ordinary member' and a 'financial' member. His added ignorance of the VWSA Schedules which led to his frantic attempts to challenge the quorum needed for the AGM should not be excused. Ken may not realise that under VUWSA Schedule number 4, a requisition of 50 members is all that is needed to form a quorum. Ken, sorry to offend you, but please keep yourself up to date with information and procedures of meetings.

To others who might be confused over Ken's highly magnified ignorance, may I point out that the only difference between ordinary and financial members is as far as voting right is concerned. Ordinary members who have not paid their annual subscription are constitutionally legal to form a quorum but no voting rights will be accorded to them.

David Tan

**The adventures of KING ARTHUR and GALAHAD Part 1 of a one-part serial by P.D.M. INTOSH**



Arthur's gallant knights charged across the plain.....

.....helmets resplendent in the noontide glare.....

... to meet the deadly lances of the traitor Galahad.

In perfect formation the thundering lines of knights converged.....

..... and met.....





**Motions carried**

Dear Sir,  
As a matter of clarification, I would like to inform the members of WMSA on the motions that were carried and the motions that were not carried during the WMSA AGM held on 14/9/74.

- The motions that were carried were:
- 1) That Article 5(d) of the revised constitution be read 'deemed to be removed' instead of 'removed'.
  - 2) That Article 5(f) be deleted.
  - 3) That the public statement made by NZMSA Executive Council on September 10 1974 not representing the views of all members.
  - 4) That the meeting condemn the 1973-74 WMSA Executive Committee for 'secretive' participation in the formation of NZMSA Executive Council without prior consultation.

- The motions that were not carried were:
- 1) That without in any way limiting his rights as an ordinary members the outgoing president shall be ex-officio member of the committee.
  - 2) That Article 10 (e) (f) (g) of the revised constitution be rearranged.
  - 3) That Article 6 (b) of the revised constitution be deleted.
  - 4) That Article 4 (d) be deleted.

I would also like to inform members that should they have any vacancies in flats or houses for the incoming students of 1975 academic year, the committee will be pleased if they are informed.

Halim Saad  
Secretary of WMSA

**Ken Lim at the MSSA AGM**

Dear Roger,  
It was very sad to see Tan Sri Ken Lim, a former MSA leader asked all the 'ordinary members' of MSSA to boycott the MSSA AGM on last Thursday night. I wonder whether Tan Sri Lim is a person who really looks after the interests of VUWSA. I suggest the VUWSA expel Tan Sri Lim from VUWSA.

Luckily, only Tan Sri Lim's running dogs followed his call, just three or four of them. What an embarrassment to Tan Sri Lim! Perhaps his Tan Sri title will be taken off when he goes home.

A Malay R. Pui Supporter

**Psych report stolen**

Dear Sir,  
I am very upset after having just discovered that a Psychology Laboratory Report that I handed in on the 8.8.74, has never reached the marker!

This was placed in a 'posting box' for such, outside G. White's office on the eighth floor of Rankine Brown.

If someone had the audacity to remove it and perhaps use it, you could have at least had the decency to return it. Or did you just tear off the front page and hand it in as your own effort?

If this is the situation may your conscience be pricked to do something about it. Have you no consideration for your fellow students?

Gael King

**Parking prefabs**

Dear Sir,  
It has recently come to my attention (being a typical student, few things ever do) that the big wigs who inhabit the top floors of Robert Sout intend to throw up a few prefabricated buildings on the lawns beside Hunter. An excellent proposal. I've got an even better one for them. Why don't they put those buildings in the area specially reserved for their exclusive car parking instead. After all, they can park their fancy limosenes elsewhere, and walk to work through the rain and get their feet wet like everyone else. Perhaps after such humiliation they'll begin to realise just how far away they are from the general trends of feelings among their 'academic inferior' around here.

Season's Greetings  
Muzz

**Positive action**

Dear Sir,  
Where are Rev. Oh and Padre Chin when the squatters in Johore Baru need their moral support? Again, the positive action must be taken by progressive groups like the MSSA. The MSA is in the mould of jelly as was the last committee.

Students of all races at home have risen to protest against the government's brutality in evicting the squatters. Meanwhile the Wellington MSA seminarians attend to their daily prayers, oblivious to the sufferings of the people. "We must be sure of the facts before we act" says little John, while Rev. Oh is embarrassingly quiet. Is he in communion with God and has no time for the ordinary people?

Reverends, please do not call yourselves Christians and put the name of Christ to shame. Or perhaps you don't care about the Muslims?

Hamid Tuah

**Mocking the constitution**

Dear Sir,  
The WMSSA AGM on September 21 had to be postponed because there was no quorum. On September 24, despite the fact that there was again no quorum (there were only 30 members present) the committee of WMSSA insisted on holding the AGM, an action which goes against its own constitution.

When a financial member challenged the quorum, David Tan, President of WMSSA refused to take a count of members, ignorantly insisting that only one member challenging the quorum was insufficient. The committee further claimed that the constitution is not clear. According to their interpretation, as long as 50 people turn up (whether members or non-members) it is sufficient for a quorum. When I pointed out that past practises at WMSSA AGMs refute this interpretation, the committee argued that past practise is wrong.

I sympathise with WMSSA's fights for survival, after all the efforts to get members to turn up for the most important meeting of the association, the members still do not bother to do so. Two postponements of the AGM will undoubtedly hurt the ego of the committee very much, but to bulldoze their way through an AGM without regard for the constitution is certainly not the right attitude. It is making a mockery of their association's constitution which they are supposed to uphold!

Anti-Bulldozer

**Open letter to all Malaysian and Singapore students**

Many of you are worried about the political climate in Malaysia and Singapore, afraid for the safety of friends and relations whom the government may see as political opponents, perhaps afraid of what may happen to you when you return.

Amnesty International is a non-political organisation concerned about political persecution wherever it occurs. Among the three thousand prisoners of conscience throughout the world we are working for at present are several in Malaysia and Singapore.

You can help us and we can help you. We need facts, names, dates, etc to act effectively. Some of you have friends and relations who need our support now, some of you will soon need it yourselves. We would also like to start a register, strictly confidential and for our own use only, of those whom we may soon be considering adopting as prisoners of conscience; forewarned is forearmed.

If you are a member of MSA or MSSA please urge them to open up close links with Amnesty International through the NZ section and to co-operate fully on matters of mutual concern.

As an individual, if you have any information about political prisoners in Malaysia or Singapore, or if you fear you may soon become one yourself, please contact us in strictest confidence. That's what we exist for.

John Iorns,  
Philosophy Department VUW,  
Box 3597, Wellington  
Phone 768-848.

**SQUATTERS**

The Malaysian squatters are trying to launch a nationwide campaign to get land for the landless. They need funds. Please try to collect money and send it to the legal adviser of the squatters. Ong Ban Chai, Advocates and Solicitors, Fourth Floor Foh Cong Building Jalan Ibrahim, Johor Baru Malaysia

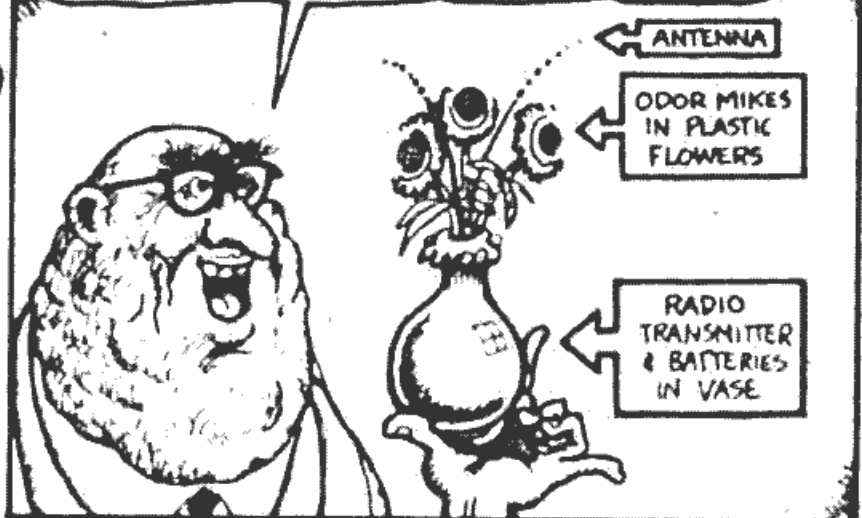
# the adventures of the FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS

COPYRIGHT © 1973  
by Gilbert Shelton

NOTORIOUS NORBERT THE NARK, RECENTLY PROMOTED TO THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC MARIJUANA DETECTION, RECEIVES AN ASSIGNMENT FROM THE COMMANDER:  
THIS WILL BE THE ULTIMATE WEAPON IN OUR WAR AGAINST WEED, NORBERT!



YOU'VE HEARD OF ELECTRONIC "BUGGING" DEVICES, NO DOUBT! WELL, THIS ONE, INSTEAD OF BROADCASTING SOUNDS, CAN ELECTRONICALLY TRANSMIT ODOR!



I GET IT! WHEN THEY LIGHT UP A "JAY," WE "MOVE IN!"



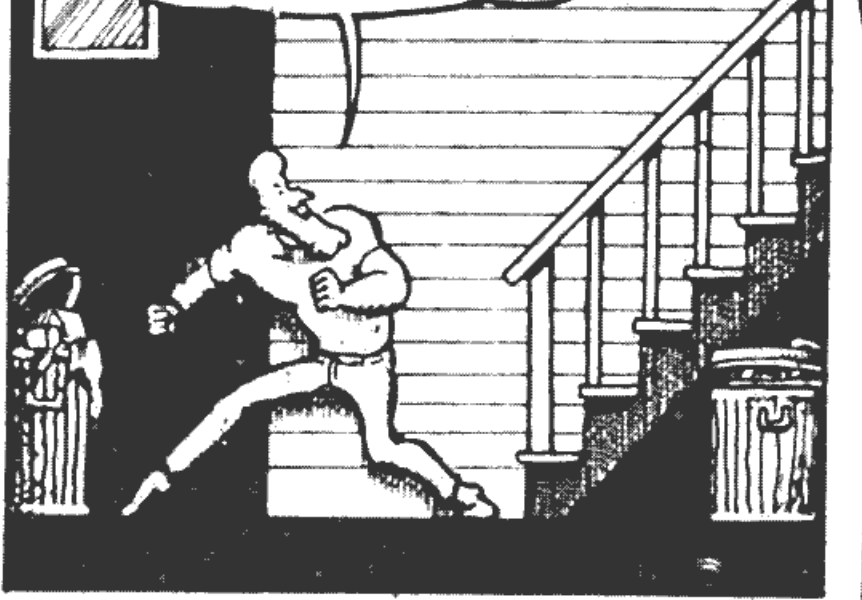
...THERE GO THOSE WELL-KNOWN DRUG USERS, THE "FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS," LEAVING THEIR HIDEOUT!



WHAT FILTH AND CLUTTER! THEY'LL NEVER NOTICE THIS DEVICE ON THE COFFEE TABLE!



...NOW BACK TO THE RECEIVING UNIT!



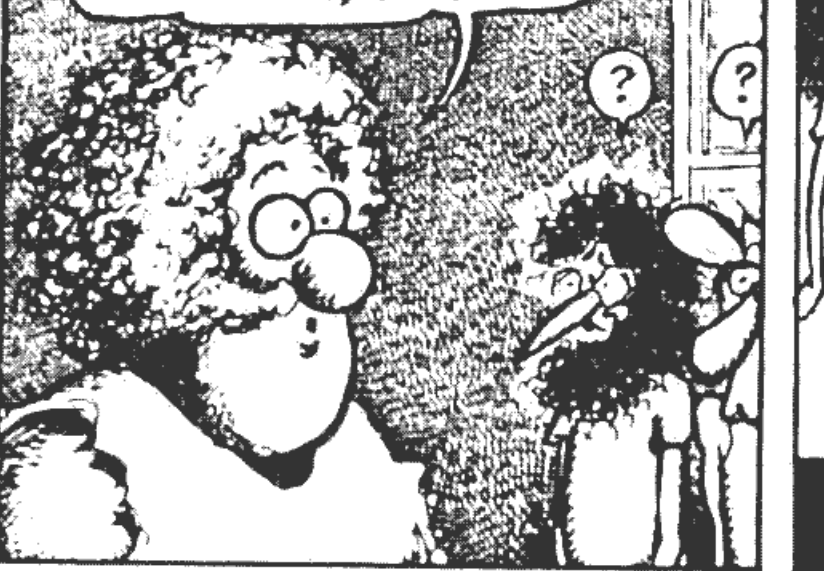
IF THEY SMOKE ANY "MARY JANE" ANYWHERE IN THE BUILDING, I'LL BE ABLE TO GET A WHIFF OF IT!



WOW, THAT REALLY WAS A GOOD DINNER!



...THERE'S ONLY ONE THING ABOUT MEXICAN FOOD AND BEER, THOUGH...



HEY, YOU OUGHT TO TAKE A LITTLE VACATION OR SOMETHING, NOR! YOUR FACE IS TURNING GREEN!

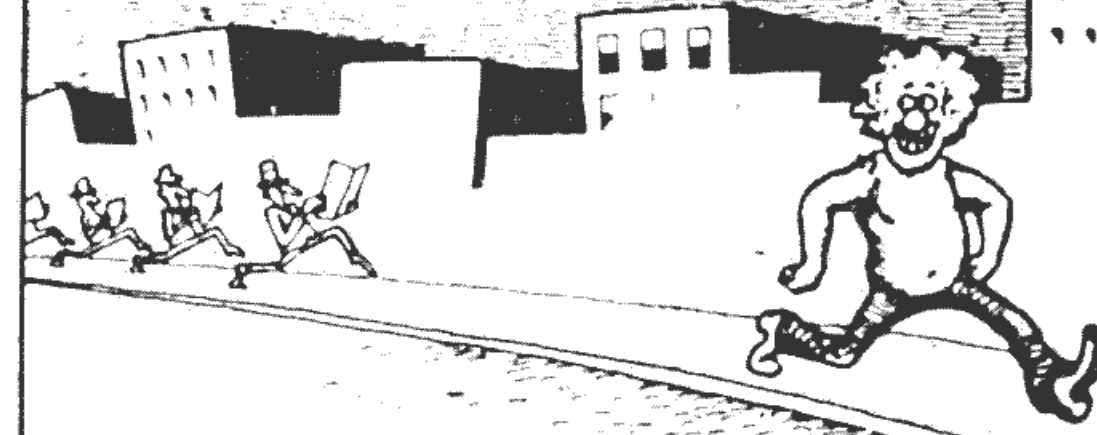


## GOVERNMENT SPIES

GOVERNMENT SPIES ARE EVERYWHERE, IN YOUR HOME AND IN YOUR HAIR, LURKING IN THEIR SECRET LAIR, COUNTING DOLLARS;



THEY KNOW EVERYONE YOU KNOW, THEY SEE EVERYTHING YOU SHOW, AND EVERYWHERE YOU GO THEY SLOWLY FOLLERS.



GOVERNMENT SPIES WILL COME TO YOU, AND THERE'S NOT MUCH YOU CAN DO, CEPT TO SIT THERE 'TIL THEY'RE THROUGH WITH THEIR SPYING;



THEY WILL COUNT UP ALL YOUR CASH, THEY WILL GO THROUGH ALL YOUR TRASH, THEN THEY'LL CONFISCATE YOUR STASH AND LEAVE YOU CRYING.



WELL, THEIR LEADER IS A WIMP, HIS ASSISTANT IS A SIMP, WHO ALSO FUNCTIONS AS A PIMP SOMETIMES, DOWN IN THE STREETS;



"SECRET SOURCES" PAY THE TAG, AND THEY PAY THEM BY THE BAG, IT'S ENOUGH TO MAKE A GROWN MAN GAG AND SCREECH.



GOVERNMENT SPIES ARE EVERYWHERE, IN YOUR HOME AND IN YOUR HAIR, LURKING IN THEIR SECRET LAIR, COUNTING MONEY;



THEY KNOW EVERYONE YOU KNOW, THEY SEE EVERYTHING YOU SHOW, THEY GO EVERYWHERE YOU GO, AND IT AIN'T FUNNY.

